

No. 4218.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1908.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE.  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

## BRITISH MUSEUM.

The READING ROOMS will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, September 1, to FRIDAY, September 4, inclusive.  
E. MAUNDE THOMPSON, Director and Principal Librarian.  
British Museum, August 24, 1908.

## WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

SEPTEMBER, 1908.  
Conductor—Mr. IVOR ATKINS.  
SUNDAY, Sept. 6th.—8.30, Grand Opening Service, with Chorus and Orchestra.  
TUESDAY, 8th.—11.30, "Elijah"; 7.30, Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius."  
WEDNESDAY, 9th.—11.30, Elgar's "The Kingdom"; Parry's "New Work." Beyond these voices there is peace. Brahms's Symphony in C minor; 8 p.m., Public Hall, Miscellaneous Concert.  
THURSDAY, 10th.—11.30, Stanford's "Stabat Mater," Beethoven's Violin Concerto, Haydn's "Ereymann"; 7.30, Atkins's Hymn of Faith, Bach's "Magnificat," "Hymn of Praise."  
FRIDAY, 11th.—11.30, "The Messiah."  
PRINCIPALS—Nicholls, Gleeson-White, Evans, Le Mar, Butt, Koenen, Mildred Jones, Dilwyn Jones, Coates, Elwes, Hyde, Greene, Clark, Higley, Radford, Mischa Elman.  
For further information apply to DEIGHTON & CO. or E. J. SPARK, Worcester.

## Probident Institutions.

### NEWSVENDORS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Founded 1839.  
Funds exceed £27,000.  
Office: 15 and 16, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.  
Patron:  
The Right Hon. THE EARL OF ROSEBURY, K.G. K.T.  
President:  
The LORD GLENESK.  
Treasurer:  
THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

OBJECTS.—This Institution was established in 1839 in the City of London, under the Presidency of the late Alderman Harmer, for granting Pensions and Temporary Assistance to principals and assistants engaged as vendors of Newspapers.  
MEMBERSHIP.—Every Man or Woman throughout the United Kingdom, whether Publisher, Wholesaler, Retailer, Employer, or Employee, is entitled to become a Member of this Institution, and enjoy its benefits upon payment of Five Shillings annually, or Three Guineas for life, provided that he or she is engaged in the sale of Newspapers, and such Members who thus contribute secure priority of consideration in the event of their needing aid from the Institution.  
PENSIONS.—The Institution now numbers thirty-six, the Men receiving 25s. and the Women 20s. per annum each.  
The "Royal Victoria Pension Fund," commemorating the great advantages the News Trade enjoyed under the rule of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, provides 20s. a year each for Six Widows of News-vendors.  
The "Francis Fund" provides Pensions for One Man, 25s., and One Woman 20s., and was specially subscribed in memory of the late John Francis, who died on April 6, 1892, and was for more than fifty years Publisher of the *Athenæum*. He took an active and leading part throughout the whole period of the agitation for the repeal of the various then existing "Taxes on Knowledge," and was for very many years a staunch supporter of this Institution.  
The "Horace Marshall Pension Fund" is the gift of the late Mr. Horace Brooks Marshall. The employees of that firm have primary right of election to its benefits.  
The "Herbert Lloyd Pension Fund" provides 25s. per annum for one man, in perpetual and grateful memory of Mr. Herbert Lloyd, who died May 12, 1890.  
The principal features of the Rules governing election to all Pensions are, that each Candidate shall have been (1) a Member of the Institution for not less than ten years preceding application; (2) not less than fifty-five years of age; (3) engaged in the sale of Newspapers for at least ten years.  
RELIEF.—Temporary relief is given in cases of distress, not only to Members of the Institution, but to News-vendors or their servants who may be recommended for assistance by Members of the Institution. Inquiry is made in such cases by Visiting Committees, and relief is awarded in accordance with the merits and requirements of each case.  
W. WILKIE JONES, Secretary.

## Educational.

### THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

FACULTIES OF ARTS (INCLUDING COMMERCE AND LAW), SCIENCE, AND TECHNOLOGY.  
The NEXT SESSION will BEGIN on OCTOBER 5.  
Prospectus of any Faculty may be had, post free, from THE REGISTRAR.  
Lydson Hall has been licensed for the residence of Students.

### ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, ALBERT EMBANKMENT, S.E.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.  
The WINTER SESSION will COMMENCE on OCTOBER 1.  
The PRIMARY F.R.C.S. CLASSES BEGIN on TUESDAY, September 1.  
The Hospital occupies one of the finest sites in London, and contains 600 beds.  
Entrance and other Scholarships and Prizes (26 in number) of the value of more than 5000. are offered for competition each year.  
Upwards of 60 Resident, and other Appointments are open to Students after qualification.  
A Students' Club forms part of the Medical School Buildings, and the Athletic Ground, nine acres in extent, situated at Chiswick, can be reached in forty minutes from the Hospital.  
A Prospectus, containing full particulars, may be obtained from the Medical Secretary, Mr. G. Q. ROBERTS.  
C. S. WALLACE, B.S. Lond., Dean.

### PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION, UNIV. LOND.

A SYSTEMATIC COURSE OF INSTRUCTION, including Practical Work, is given at ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, Albert Embankment.  
Full particulars may be obtained from THE DEAN.  
Attendance on this Course counts as part of the Five Years' Curriculum.

## LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.)  
SPECIAL CLASSES.  
SPECIAL CLASSES for the PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC M.B. EXAMINATION (LONDON) will COMMENCE on OCTOBER 1.  
Fee for the whole Course (One Year), Ten Guineas.  
SPECIAL CLASSES are also held for the INTERMEDIATE M.B. (LONDON), the PRIMARY and FINAL F.R.C.S., and other Examinations.  
MUNRO SCOTT, Warden.

## BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

(University of London).  
YORK PLACE, BAKER STREET, LONDON, W.  
Principal—Miss M. J. TURE, M.A.  
The SESSION 1908-9 will OPEN on THURSDAY, October 8. Students enter their Names on WEDNESDAY, October 7. Lectures are given in preparation for all Examinations of the University of London in Arts and Science, for the Teachers' Diploma (London), and for the Teachers' Certificate (Cambridge), and for the Cambridge Higher Local Examination.  
A Single Course in any Subject may be attended.  
There is a Special Course of Scientific Instruction in Hygiene. Six Laboratories are open to Students for Practical Work.  
Regular Physical Instruction is given, free of cost, to Students who desire it by a fully qualified Woman Teacher.  
THREE ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, Two in Arts and One in Science, will be offered for competition in JUNE, 1909.  
Students can reside in the College.  
Full particulars on application to THE PRINCIPAL.  
TRAINING DEPARTMENT FOR SECONDARY TEACHERS.

Head of the Department—Miss MARY MORTON, M.A.  
TWO SCHOLARSHIPS, one of the value of 20l., One of the value of 10l. for One Year, are offered for the Course of Secondary Training, beginning in JANUARY, 1909.  
The Scholarships will be awarded to the best Candidate holding a Degree, or equivalent, in Arts or Science.  
Applications should reach the Head of the Training Department not later than DECEMBER 12.

## COUNTY OF LONDON.

TRAINING OF SECONDARY TEACHERS.  
LONDON DAY TRAINING COLLEGE Southampton Row, W.C.  
Principal—JOHN ADAMS, M.A. B.Sc., Professor of Education in the University of London.  
Vice-Principals—T. PERCY NUNN, M.A. D.Sc.  
Miss MARGARET PENNETT, B.A.  
The Secondary Department of the College is open to Men and Women who possess a Degree or its equivalent, and desire either to prepare for University of London Diplomas in the Theory and Practice of Education, or to make any Special Study of the Theory, History, and Practice of Education.  
The London County Council is prepared, under certain conditions, to grant free places to a limited number of Students.  
NEXT TERM BEGINS on SATURDAY, September 29, 1908.  
For Prospectus and Forms of Application apply to THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.  
G. L. GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.  
Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., August 19, 1908.

## CHERWELL HALL, OXFORD.

Training College for Women Secondary Teachers.  
SCHOLARSHIPS of 25l. and 20l. given to Graduates entering in OCTOBER—Apply to the Principal, Miss C. I. DODD, M.A.

## THE DOWNS SCHOOL, SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Head Mistress—Miss LUCY ROBINSON, M.A. (late Second Mistress, St. Felix School, Southwold). References: The Principal of Bedford College, London; The Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge.

## EDUCATION.

Parents or Guardians desiring accurate information relative to the CHOICE OF SCHOOLS for BOYS or GIRLS or TUTOR in England or Abroad are invited to call upon or send full and detailed particulars to MESSRS. GABRIEL THRING & CO., who for more than thirty years have been closely in touch with the leading Educational Establishments.  
Advice, free of charge, is given by Mr. THRING, Nephew of the late Head Master of Uppingham, 36, Sackville Street, London, W.

## EDUCATION (choice of Schools and Tutors

Gratis). Prospectuses of English and Continental Schools, and of successful Army, Civil Service, and University Tutors, sent free of charge) on receipt of requirements by GRIFFITHS, SMITH, POWELL & SMITH, (School) Agents (established 1833), 34, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.

## Situations Vacant.

### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

COLLEGE PRIFATHROPAOL, DEHEUDUR CYMRU.

The COUNCIL of the COLLEGE invites applications for the post of ASSISTANT LECTURER in FRENCH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE.  
Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom applications, with Testimonials (which need not be printed), must be sent on or before TUESDAY, September 1, 1908.  
J. AUSTIN JENKINS, B.A., Registrar.  
University College, Cardiff, July 9, 1908.

### COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL, LEYTON, N.E.

LADY ASSISTANT, with experience of Secondary School Work REQUIRED, to begin duty in SEPTEMBER, in above DAY SECONDARY SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS. Graduate or equivalent. Good Needlework and English essential. Mathematics and French desirable. Salary 1000. increasing by 100 per annum to 1500.—For Form of Application, and particulars, send stamped addressed envelope at once to THE HEAD MASTER.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, Inland, 15s. 3d.; Foreign, 18s. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter.

THE ATHENÆUM is published on FRIDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

## ARMSTRONG COLLEGE,

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.  
The COUNCIL invite applications for the PROFESSORSHIP OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. Salary 5000. per annum.—Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom ten copies of Applications and Testimonials must be sent not later than SEPTEMBER 26, 1908.  
F. H. FRIEN, Secretary.

## GLASGOW PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

PHONETICS.  
The COMMITTEE require the services of a LADY to act as an ASSISTANT to the LECTURER on PHONETICS. University Graduate preferred. Salary to begin at 1200. per annum.—Applications, stating age and qualifications, and accompanied by fifty copies of Testimonials, should be forwarded, on or before SEPTEMBER 1, to THE DIRECTOR OF STUDIES Technical College, Glasgow.

## PORTSMOUTH EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL OF ART.  
APPOINTMENT OF AN ASSISTANT MASTER.  
AN ASSISTANT MASTER will be REQUIRED in SEPTEMBER NEXT, possessing good qualifications in Design and Craft Work (other than Wood-Carving).  
The commencing Salary will be 1250. increasing after approved service by annual increments of 50. to 1500. per annum.  
The Candidate appointed will be required to devote the whole of his time to the service of the Committee.  
Forms of Application and particulars of appointment will be sent on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope.  
Applications should be forwarded, not later than SEPTEMBER 1, addressed to THE SECRETARY, Offices for Higher Education, the Municipal College, Portsmouth.

## CITY OF SHEFFIELD.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.  
TECHNICAL SCHOOL OF ART.  
DESIGN INSTRUCTOR REQUIRED, to supervise the Work and give Lectures in the Elementary and Advanced Stages. Four Days and Four Evenings a Week to be devoted to the Work of the School. Salary 3000. per annum.  
Application Forms, which may be obtained from the undersigned, should be returned at once.  
Education Office, Leungold Street, August 25, 1908.  
G. S. BAXTER, Secretary.

## CAPABLE MAN WANTED AS MANAGER IN SECOND-HAND BOOK BUSINESS.

Apply, stating qualifications and Salary required, Y. L. Box 1409, Athenæum Press, Broom's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

## Situations Wanted.

YOUNG FRENCH LADY, Diplômée, used to Teaching, desires SITUATION in a School. French Grammar and Literature. Excellent references.—Mlle. GOUILLAIN, Claverton, Alum Chine Road, Bournemouth, W.

LADY GRADUATE (Hons. English Language and Literature) wants SITUATION as PRIVATE SECRETARY. French, German. Type-Writing. Excellent Testimonials.—Box 1410, Athenæum Press, 15, Broom's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

ADVERTISER, with ripe experience in all details of Publishing, Literary as well as Commercial, desires ENGAGEMENT in any Department. Excellent references.—Box 1398, Athenæum Press, 15, Broom's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

## Miscellaneous.

ITALY.—Small SOCIAL PARTY of Ladies and Gentlemen, arranged and conducted by Miss BISHOP, to visit Rome, Naples, Florence, Venice, &c. SEPTEMBER 16. References exchanged. Inclusive Terms.—27, St. George's Road, Kilburn, N.W.

EXCEPTIONAL SCHOLASTIC OPPORTUNITY.—Fine Buildings, in charming grounds of extensive Nature, Chapel, Gym. Situated on South Coast. Long Lease and School Furn. Principals or their Solicitors.—Apply OXON, care of Mr. Percy Short, Solicitor, Donington House, Norfolk Street, Strand.

NORTHERN NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE, Kendal, SUPPLIES EDITORS with LITERARY MATTER, and invites Authors to submit MSS. of Serials, Short Stories, and Articles. Proposals for Serial Use of all high-class Literary Matter receive careful and prompt consideration. Telegraphic Address, "Syndicate, Kendal."

LITERARY RESEARCH undertaken at the British Museum and elsewhere on moderate terms. Excellent Testimonials.—A. H. Box 1062, Athenæum Press, 15, Broom's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

**LADY**, living alone, near London, wishes to find another to **SHARE HOME and HOUSEKEEPING**. Quiet Road. Comfortable House. Small Garden.—Address O., Box 1412, Athenæum Office, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

### Business for Disposal.

**AN** old-established **EDUCATIONAL** and **GENERAL PUBLISHING BUSINESS** for sale as a going concern at a low figure. Lease of Central convenient Premises can be included.—Apply to Messrs. FAIRBAIRN & WINGFIELD, Chartered Accountants, 64, Cannon Street, E.C.

### Type-Writers, &c.

**TYPE-WRITING**, 9d. per 1,000 words. All kinds of MSS. Stories, Plays, Novels, &c. accurately **TYPED**. Clear Carbon Copies, 3d. per 1,000. References to well-known Authors. Oxford Higher Local.—M. KING, 24, Forest Road, Kew Gardens, S.W.

**TYPE-WRITING** undertaken by highly educated Women (Classical Tripos): Cambridge Higher Local; Modern Languages; Research, Revision, Translation, Shorthand, Dictation Room.—**THE CAMBRIDGE TYPE-WRITING AGENCY**, 10, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.

**AUTHORS' MSS., NOVELS, STORIES, PLAYS, ESSAYS** **TYPE-WRITTEN** with complete accuracy, 9d. per 1,000 words. Clear Carbon Copies guaranteed. References to well-known Writers.—M. STUART, Allendale, Kymberley Road, Harrow.

**TYPE-WRITING** from 9d. per 1,000 words; Carbons from 3d. Translations. **DUPICATED**. All work done in best style and with intelligence.—G. WALKER, 14, Park Road, New Cross, S.E.

**TECHNICAL SCIENTIFIC MSS.** promptly and accurately **TYPE-WRITTEN**. References. Specimens forwarded.—Miss T. BOSANQUET, E.S., Montford House, Eps.

**TYPE-WRITING** by **SOLICITOR'S CLERK**, 9d. per 1,000 words. Carbons 1d.—**CLARENCE WILLIAMS**, 1, Westgate Chambers, Newport, Mon.

**TYPE-WRITING.—THE WEST KENSINGTON** Offices. Authors' MSS. Translations, &c. Legal and General Copying. Private Dictation Room. Circulars, &c. Duplicated. Usual terms. References. Established fifteen years.—**SIKES & SIKES**, 223A, Hammersmith Road, London, W.

**MSS. TYPED** (Barlock), 8d. per 1,000 words. Good paper; large margins; attractive "display." Clear Carbon Copies, 3d. per 1,000 extra.—**ROBERT MILNE**, 24, Kellerton Road, Lee, S.E.

**TYPE-WRITER.—PLAYS and MSS.** of every description. Carbon and other Duplicate or Manifold Copies.—Miss E. M. TIGAR, 64, Maitland Park Road, Haverstock Hill, N.W. Established 1884.

### Catalogues.

**ANCIENT and MODERN COINS.**—Collectors and Antiquarians are invited to apply to **SPINK & SON, Limited**, for Specimen Copy (gratis) of their **NUMISMATIC CIRCULAR**. The finest Greek, Roman, and English Coins on View and for Sale at Moderate Prices.—**SPINK & SON, Limited**, Experts, Valuers, and Cataloguers, 16, 17, and 18, Piccadilly, London, W. Established upwards of a Century.

**BOOKS.—ALL OUT-OF-PRINT and RARE** **BOOKS** on any subject **SUPPLIED**. The most expert Bookfinder extant. Please state wants and ask for **CATALOGUE**. I make a special feature of exchanging any Saleable Books for others selected from my various Lists. Special List of 2,000 Books I religiously want post free.—**EDW. BAKER'S Great Bookshop**, 14-16, John Bright Street, Birmingham. Harnsworth Self Educator, 8 vols. 30s.; Harnsworth Encyclopedia, 10 vols. 56s. net, for 30s.; Who's Who, 2 vols. 1907, 5s.

### CATALOGUE, No. 359.

Post free.  
**GLAISHER'S NEW LIST. JUST OUT.**  
Contains many **NEW REMAINDERS** from the Publishers.  
Now, for the First Time, Reduced in Price.  
All Book-buyers and Librarians should apply for our Remainder Catalogues.  
Books in all Departments of Literature.  
The Selection is Varied and Extensive.  
All are New Copies as when originally Published.  
And in all cases there is a large Reduction in Price.  
**WILLIAM GLAISHER, LTP.**, Remainder Booksellers, 325, High Holborn, London.

**FIRST EDITIONS of MODERN AUTHORS**, including Dickens, Thackeray, Lever, Ainsworth; Books illustrated by G. and R. Cruikshank, Phil. Rowlandson, Leech, &c. The largest and choicest Collection offered for Sale in the World. **CATALOGUES** issued and sent post free on application. Books Bought.—**WALTER T. SPENCER**, 27, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.

**CATALOGUE of FRENCH BOOKS**, at greatly reduced prices. I. PHILOSOPHY. II. RELIGION. III. HISTORY. IV. POETRY. DRAMA. MUSIC. V. BEAUX-ARTS. VI. GEOGRAPHY. VII. MILITARY. VIII. FICTION. IX. GENERAL LITERATURE.  
**DULAU & CO.**, 37, Soho Square, London, W.

**CATALOGUE, No. 49.**—Fine states of Turner's **Liber Studiorum**—Line and Mezzotint Engravings after Turner—Prints by and after Dürer, Hogarth, Reynolds, Whistler, &c.—Drawings—Illustrated Books—Works by John Ruskin. Post free, sixpence.—**WM. WARD**, 2, Church Terrace, Richmond, Surrey.

### Printers.

**ATHENÆUM PRESS.—JOHN EDWARD FRANCIS**, Printer of the *Athenæum*, *Notes and Queries*, &c. is prepared to **SUBMIT ESTIMATES** for all kinds of **BOOK, NEWS, and PERIODICAL PRINTING**.—13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

### Authors' Agents.

**THE AUTHOR'S AGENCY.**—Established 1879. The interests of Authors capably represented. Agreements for Publishing arranged. MSS. placed with Publishers.—Terms and Testimonials on application to Mr. A. M. BURGESS, 24, Paternoster Row.

**MR. GEORGE LARNER**, Accountant and Licensed Valuer to the Bookselling, Publishing, Newspaper, Printing, and Stationery Trades. Partnerships Arranged. Balance Sheets and Trading Accounts Prepared and Audited. All Business carried out under Mr. Lerner's personal supervision.—28, 29, and 30, Paternoster Row, E.C. Secretary to the Booksellers' Provident Institution.

### Sales by Auction.

**Brosely, Brambledown Road, Wallington, Surrey.**  
**H. FURZE & CO.** will **SELL by AUCTION**, on the Premises, **MONDAY, September 14**, at half-past 1 o'clock, the **FURNITURE and EFFECTS**, including small Library of Books, amongst which will be found *La Fontaine*, *Fables*, 4 vols. Large Paper—*For's Book of Martyrs*, black letter—*French Caricatures—Bulmer's Thames*, Coloured Plates, &c., mostly in fine condition. Catalogue of the Auctioneers, H. FURZE & CO. 7, Ross Parade, Wallington.

### Curiosities.

**MR. J. C. STEVENS'S NEXT SALE** of **CURIOSITIES** will take place on **TUESDAY, September 8**, at half-past 12 o'clock, and will include a very fine **COLLECTION of NATIVE CURIOSITIES** from the Congo, New Guinea, Benin, Fiji, and other parts—Chinese and Japanese Bronzes, Porcelain, &c.; also a rare Collection of Ethnological and other Objects connected with Deformation, and Primitive Medical Instruments used by Savage Peoples—Prints—Pictures—and the usual Miscellaneous Assortment. On view day prior 10 to 4 and morning of Sale. Catalogues on application to the Auctioneer, 38, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

For Acidity of the Stomach.

For Heartburn and Headache.

For Gout and Indigestion.

### DINNEFORD'S

### MAGNESIA.

For Sour Eructations and Bilious Affections.

A Safe and most effective Aperient for regular use.

### Magazines, &c.

### CONTEMPORARY

REVIEW. No. 513. SEPTEMBER. 2s. 6d.

**COUNT LYOF TOLSTOI.** By Edmund Gosse.

**CHAMBER DRAMA.** By G. V. Williams.

**LITERARY SUPPLEMENT:—**

**THE CHARM OF AUTUMN.** By "Museum."

**REVIEWS OF BOOKS.**

**THE KING and THE CONSTITUTION.** By a Loyal Subject.

**THE TURKISH REVOLUTION.** By Edwin Peart.

**THE TRANSMISSION OF ACQUIRED CHARACTERS.** By Prof. Marcus Hartog.

**THE POLITICAL RELATIONS OF HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.** By Count Jos. Mailath.

**REUNION and INTERCOMMUNION.** By the Archbishop of Melbourne.

**THE BELGIAN PARLIAMENT and THE CONGO.** By E. D. Morel.

**FOREIGN AFFAIRS.** By Dr. E. J. Dillon.

London: **HORACE MARSHALL & SON.**

**THE BUILDER** (founded 1842), 4, Catherine Street, London, W.C., AUGUST 29th, contains:—

**ST. GIRON'S and ST. LIZIER.**

**INTERNATIONAL SCAFFOLDING.**

**FORM for SUBMISSION of TENDERS.**

**ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION EXCURSION TO BRUGES.**

**ASSOCIATION of MUNICIPAL and COUNTY ENGINEERS.**

**NOTES FROM FRANCE.**

**ILLUSTRATIONS OF—**

**DETAIL of PART of FACADE of BUSINESS PREMISES in THE WEST END.**

**SKETCHES with THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION EXCURSION at BRUGES.**

**LEICESTER'S HOSPITAL, WARWICK.**

From Offices as above (4d., by post 4½d.), at Railway Bookstalls, Bookshops, and of all Newsagents.

IN THE PRESS, price 6s.

**ROSEMOA, a Dream of Power.** By KING FISHER. Crown 8vo. 376 pp. [Ready end of August. J. T. SALTER, 2, Old Change, E.C.]

In 2 vols. crown 8vo, with 3 Portraits, 94s.

**JOHN FRANCIS and THE 'ATHENÆUM.'** A Literary Chronicle of Half a Century.

By JOHN C. FRANCIS.

MACMILLAN & CO., Limited, London.

### THE ATHENÆUM,

PRICE THREEPENCE.

Is published every **FRIDAY** in time for the Afternoon Mails. Terms of Subscription, free by post to all parts of the United Kingdom: For Six Months, 7s. 6d.; for Twelve Months, 15s. 3d. For the Continent and all places within the Postal Union: For Six Months, 9s.; for Twelve Months, 18s., commencing from any date, payable in advance to **JOHN C. FRANCIS**, Athenæum Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers have just published:—

**COURTS and CAMPS OF THE ITALIAN**

**RENAISSANCE: being a Mirror of the Life**

**and Times of Count Baldassare Castiglione.**

**With an Epitome of his famous Work, 'The**

**Book of the Courtier.'** By **CHRISTOPHER**

**HARE, Author of 'Most Illustrious Ladies of the**

**Italian Renaissance,' &c.** **With 16 Full-Page**

**Illustrations and Photogravure Frontispiece. 10s. 6d.**

**MADAME DE POMPADOUR.** By **H. NOEL**

**WILLIAMS, Author of 'Madame Du Barry,'**

**&c.** **Cheap Edition, with Photogravure Frontis-**

**piece. 7s. 6d.**

**N.B.—The Original Quarto Edition of this important Work is out of print and very scarce.**

**HARPER & BROTHERS, 45, Albemarle Street, London, W.**

# MESSRS. CONSTABLE'S ANNOUNCEMENTS. FIRST LIST.

## PRINCESS LAMBALLE.

By E. J. HARDY. Illustrated. Demy 8vo, 12s. 6d. net.

## NADIR SHAH.

By Sir H. MORTIMER DURAND. Illustrated. Demy 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

## IN THE DAYS OF THE COUNCILS.

By EUSTACE J. KITTS. Illustrated. Demy 8vo.

## AENEAS SILVIUS, POPE PIUS II.

By W. BOULTING. Illustrated. Demy 8vo.

## MODERN CLASSICAL PHILOSOPHERS.

Selections Illustrating Modern Philosophy from Bruno to Spencer.

Compiled by BENJAMIN RAND, Ph.D. Harvard.

700 pp. Demy 8vo, 12s. 6d. net.

Dr. Rand has succeeded in compiling for readers of philosophical literature one of the most useful books published during recent years. The scheme of the work is simple. In a volume of 700 pages are provided extracts from Bruno, Bacon, Hobbes, Descartes, Spinoza, Leibnitz, Locke, Berkeley, Hume, Condillac, Kant, Fichte, Schelling, Hegel, Schopenhauer, Comte, Mill, and Spencer. The book is virtually a history of modern philosophy based not upon the customary description of systems, but upon selections from original texts, and upon translations of the authors themselves.

## STUDIES AND MEMORIES.

By Sir CHARLES VILLIERS STANFORD. Demy 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

A collection of papers on musical subjects, dealing with, among others, Brahms, Joachim, and National Opera.

## LECTURES ON SPANISH LITERATURE.

By J. FITZMAURICE KELLY. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

## ESSAYS BIOGRAPHICAL AND CHEMICAL.

By Prof. Sir WILLIAM RAMSAY, K.C.B. LL.D. F.R.S. D.Sc., &c.  
7s. 6d. net.

## HUMAN NATURE IN POLITICS.

By GRAHAM WALLAS. Crown 8vo, 6s.

The problems discussed in this volume are those meditated by all who read the newspapers in moments of lucidity and emancipation from party blindness. It is an introduction to the serious study of political activities, whether local, national, or international, of the present day.

## A NEW VOLUME OF POEMS.

By OWEN SEAMAN,

Author of 'Borrowed Plumes' and 'A Harvest of Chaff.' Fcap. 8vo, 3s. 6d. net.

## THE LIFE OF TOLSTOY:

First Fifty Years.

By AYLMEY MAUDE.

Demy 8vo, illustrated, 10s. 6d. net.

The author's prolonged personal acquaintance with Tolstoy, and twenty-three years' residence in Russia, enable him to understand his subject, and his previous short biography of Tolstoy elicited the latter's warm approval. Being English, he makes the story intelligible to English readers, and has produced, not a panegyric, but a straightforward account of the man who stands easily first among the writers of his country and his age.

## LEWIS RAND.

By MARY JOHNSTON,

Author of 'By Order of the Company,' 'The Old Dominion,' 'Audrey,' 'Sir Mortimer.'

With 4 Illustrations in Colour by F. C. YOHAN. 6s.

The story of Lewis Rand is set in the days of Hamilton and Jefferson. The action takes place mainly round the old-world Virginian city of Richmond, Miss Johnston's own home. The powerful delineation of character, the grip upon the reader's imagination, the humours of the social life of the time, the transition of politics, involving the strain and stress of human relationships—all are depicted by the author with a sure strength that places her among the worthiest of modern romance writers.

## FIRST AND LAST THINGS.

A Confession of Faith and Rule of Life.

By H. G. WELLS.

Crown 8vo.

Mr. Wells's new book almost suggests a religious work, and it is religious in some degree. It sets forth a corrected, revised, and final version of his personal religion and his social creed. 'First and Last Things' knits together what he most surely believes, and is bound to take a prominent place among his books.

## A SHORT HISTORY OF ENGRAVING AND ETCHING.

With full Bibliography, Classified Lists, and Index of Engravers for Collectors and Students.

By A. M. HIND.

Of the Department of Prints and Drawings, British Museum.

With many Illustrations. 8vo, 18s. net.

The author's purpose is to give a descriptive account of the history of the subject, illustrated by 110 characteristic examples of work, which may be of interest to the general reader. The volume will form a corpus of information and of direction to the best authorities and sources, and will be a comprehensive book of reference to the collector and the student.

## THE SECRETS OF OUR NATIONAL LITERATURE.

Chapters in the History of the Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature of our Countrymen.

By WILLIAM PRIDEAUX COURTNEY,

Author of 'A Register of National Bibliography.' Demy 8vo.

This volume of papers on hidden authorship and the secrets of anonymity should be welcomed by all bookmen and librarians. The subject is a fascinating one, and, in the hands of the accomplished bibliographer W. P. Courtney, is replete with agreeable reminiscence.

## ENGLISH HERALDIC BOOK STAMPS.

By CYRIL DAVENPORT, F.S.A. Illustrated. Royal 8vo.

Most book-lovers are familiar with the book-plate, which generally appears on the inside of the board of a book. This volume is a record of an earlier method used to denote book ownership; it deals with the stamps on book-bindings.

## FROM AN EASY CHAIR.

By Sir E. RAY LANKESTER. Crown 8vo, paper, 1s. net; cloth, 2s. net.

These informal talks on scientific matters that are recurring in general conversation, range over a wide variety of subjects. It is a book to be dipped into in leisure moments; for though its subject-matter is for the most part scientific, every word is readable and instructive.

## NEW NOVELS.

SIX SHILLINGS EACH.

**MAYA.** By P. Laurence Oliphant, Author of 'The Little Red Fish.'

**LUCIUS SCARFIELD.** By J. A. Revermort. A Philosophical Romance of the Twentieth Century.

**PETER MOOR'S JOURNEY TO SOUTH - WEST AFRICA.** By GUSTAV FRENSEN, Author of 'Holyland.'

**THE BORDERLAND.** By Robert Halfax, Author of 'The Drums of Fate.'

**THE LEAVEN OF LOVE.** By Clara Louise Burnham, Author of 'Jewel,' 'The Opened Shutters.' With a Frontispiece in Colour.

**THE TRAIL OF THE LONESOME PINE.** By John FOX, Junr., Author of 'The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come.' With Illustrations by F. C. YOHAN.

**SOME LADIES IN HASTE.** By Robert W. Chambers, Author of 'The Younger Set,' 'The Fighting Chance.' With Illustrations by CYRUS CUNEO.

**DESIRE.** By Una L. Silberrad, Author of 'The Good Comrade.'

**PRINCESS DEHRA.** By John Reed Scott, Author of 'Beatrice of Clare.'

**PATRICIA BARING.** By Winifred James, Author of 'Bachelor Betty.'

LIST OF FORTHCOMING BOOKS ON APPLICATION TO THE PUBLISHERS,  
ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & CO. LTD. 10 Orange Street Leicester Square W.C.



# HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER Number Now Ready.

## CONTENTS.

**DR. SYEN HEDIN** on  
MY DISCOVERIES IN TIBET.

**W. D. HOWELLS** on  
BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE.

**MRS. HUMPHRY WARD'S** Novel,  
THE TESTING OF DIANA MALLORY.

**ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS'S**  
Complete Story,  
HIS SOUL TO KEEP.

Eyes and Visions from Worm to Man. By  
EDWARD A. AYERS, A.M. M.D. The Story of  
Wall Street—The Financial Centre of New York.  
By FREDERICK T. HILL. "By an' By" Brown,  
of Blunder Cove. By NORMAN DUNCAN.

And many other Attractions.

ILLUSTRATIONS by **HOWARD PYLE** and  
**W. HATHERELL, R.I., &c.**

Price 1s.

HARPER & BROTHERS,  
45, Albemarle Street, London, W.

## WORKS BY WILLIAM THYNNE LYNN.

ELEVENTH EDITION NOW READY.

Price Two Shillings net.

## CELESTIAL MOTIONS:

A Handy Book of Astronomy.

With 5 Plates.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.,

Member of the British Astronomical Association;  
formerly of the Royal Observatory, Green-  
wich; Author of 'Remarkable Comets,' 'Re-  
markable Eclipses,' 'Astronomy for the  
Young,' &c.

"Well known as one of our best introductions to  
astronomy."—*Guardian*.

FIFTH EDITION, Revised to 1908,

NOW READY, fcap. 8vo, cloth, price Sixpence.

## ASTRONOMY FOR THE YOUNG.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.

"Nothing better of its kind has ever appeared."  
*English Mechanic*.

SAMUEL BAGSTER & SONS, LIMITED,  
15, Paternoster Row.

## SELECT LIST OF BOOKS ON GARDENING.

TO BE OBTAINED AT THE

'GARDENERS' CHRONICLE' OFFICE from H. G. COVE, Publisher.

Prices Quoted are in all cases Post Free.

**ALPINE FLORA:** for Tourists and  
Amateur Botanists. By Dr. JULIUS HOFF-  
MAN. Translated by E. S. BARTON (Mrs.  
A. GEPP). With 40 Plates, containing 250  
Coloured Figures from Water-Colour Sketches  
by HERMANN FRIESE. 8vo, 7s. 10d.

**ALPINE FLOWERS FOR GAR-  
DENS.** By W. ROBINSON. Revised  
Edition. With Illustrations. 8vo, 10s. 11d.

**ALPINE PLANTS. A Practical**  
Method for Growing the rarer and more diffi-  
cult Alpine Flowers. By W. A. CLARK,  
F.R.H.S. With Illustrations. In cloth,  
3s. 9d.

**APPLE, THE BOOK OF THE.** By  
H. H. THOMAS, Assistant Editor of the  
*Garden*, late of the Royal Gardens, Windsor.  
Together with Chapters by HARRY  
ROBERTS on the History and Cooking of  
the Apple and the Preparation of Cider.  
Illustrated. Crown 8vo, cloth, 2s. 9d.

**BAMBOO GARDEN, THE.** By Lord  
REDESDALE. Illustrated by ALFRED  
PARSONS. 8vo, 10s. 10d.

**BOTANY, A MANUAL OF**  
AGRICULTURAL. By JOHN W. PATER-  
SON. From the German of Dr. A. B.  
FRANK, Professor in the Royal Agricultural  
College, Berlin. With over 100 Illustrations.  
Crown 8vo, 3s. 9d.

**BOTANY, A TEXT-BOOK OF.**  
By Dr. E. STRASBURGER. Translated by  
H. C. PORTER, Ph.D. Revised. Fifth  
Edition. 686 Illustrations. 18s. 5d.

**BOTANY, A YEAR'S.** Adapted to  
Home and School Use. By FRANCES A.  
KITCHENER. With 195 Illustrations.  
Crown 8vo, 5s. 3d.

**BOTANY, ELEMENTARY.** By  
PERCY GROOM, M.A. 3s. 10d.

**BOTANY, STRUCTURAL.** By D. H.  
SCOTT, M.A. 2 vols.  
Part I. FLOWERING PLANTS. 3s. 11d.  
Part II. FLOWERLESS PLANTS. 3s. 11d.

**BOTANY, THE TREASURY OF.**  
Edited by J. LINDLEY, M.D. F.R.S., and  
T. MOORE, F.L.S. With 20 Steel Plates  
and numerous Woodcuts. Two Parts. Fcap.  
8vo, 12s. 5d.

**CACTUS CULTURE FOR**  
AMATEURS: being Descriptions of the  
various Cactuses grown in this Country. By  
W. WATSON, Curator of the Royal Botanic  
Gardens, Kew. New Edition. Profusely  
illustrated. In cloth gilt, 5s. 4d.

**CARNATION MANUAL.** Edited by  
the National Carnation and Picotee Society.  
Articles contributed by Specialists. In cloth  
boards, 3s. 10d.

**ENGLAND'S NATIONAL**  
FLOWER. A Book upon Roses for all  
Garden Lovers. By GEORGE BUNYARD.  
Oblong 4to, 11½ in. by 7½ in., 32 pp. and  
plates, 3s. 10d.

**ENGLISH FLOWER GARDEN,**  
THE. An Illustrated Dictionary of all the  
Plants Used, and Directions for their Culture  
and Arrangement. By W. ROBINSON.  
With numerous Illustrations. Medium 8vo,  
15s. 6d. Also 2 vols. half-morocco, 24s. 7d.;  
1 vol. half-morocco, 21s. 7d.

**FERNS, THE BOOK OF BRITISH.**  
By C. T. DRURY. Beautifully illustrated.  
3s. 10d.

**FLORA, BRITISH, HANDBOOK OF**  
THE. By GEO. BENTHAM. Revised by  
Sir JOSEPH HOOKER. Seventh Edition.  
9s. 4d.

**FLORA, BRITISH, ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE.** By W. H. FITCH and  
W. G. SMITH. 1,315 Wood Engravings.  
Revised and Enlarged. 9s. 3d.

**FORCING BOOK, THE.** By Prof.  
L. H. BAILEY. Globe 8vo, 4s. 4d.

**FORESTRY, A MANUAL OF.**  
WM. SCHLICH, Ph.D. C.I.E.  
Vol. I. THE UTILITY OF FORESTS, AND  
FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES  
OF SYLVICULTURE. Demy 8vo,  
cloth, 6s. 3d.

" II. THE FORMATION AND TENDING  
OF WOODS; or, Practical Sylvi-  
culture. Illustrated. New Edition.  
8s. 4d.

" III. FOREST MANAGEMENT. Illus-  
trated. New Edition. 9s. 4d.

" IV. FOREST PROTECTION. By W. R.  
FISHER, B.A. With 259 Illustra-  
tions. New Edition. 12s. 5d.

" V. FOREST UTILIZATION. By W. R.  
FISHER, B.A. With 343 Illustra-  
tions. 12s. 4d.

**FORESTRY, ENGLISH ESTATE.**  
By A. C. FORBES. Copiously illustrated.  
38 pages, 12s. 10d.

**FORESTRY, WEBSTER'S**  
PRACTICAL. Fourth and Enlarged Edition.  
Demy 8vo, illustrated, cloth gilt, 5s. 4d.

**FRUIT CULTURE FOR**  
AMATEURS. An Illustrated Practical  
Handbook on the Growing of Fruits in the  
Open and under Glass. By S. T. WRIGHT.  
With Chapters on Insect and other Fruit  
Pests by W. D. DRURY. Second Edition.  
Illustrated. In cloth gilt, 3s. 10d.

**FRUIT GARDEN, THE.** By George  
BUNYARD and OWEN THOMAS. 8vo,  
buckram, 13s.

**FRUIT GROWING, THE**  
PRINCIPLES OF. By Prof. L. H. BAILEY.  
Globe 8vo, 5s. 4d.

**FRUIT TREES IN POTS.** By Josh  
BRACE, Twenty-two Years Foreman for  
Thos. Rivers & Son. Illustrated. Large  
crown 8vo, post free, 5s. 3d.

**FRUIT TREES, THE SCIENTIFIC**  
AND PROFITABLE CULTURE OF. From  
the French of M. DU BREUIL. Fifth  
Edition, carefully Revised by GEORGE  
GLENNY. With 187 Woodcuts. 3s. 8½d.

New 24-page Catalogue sent post free on application to

H. G. COVE, 41, Wellington Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.



NOW READY.—Crown 8vo, 6s.

# HOLY ORDERS

The Tragedy of a Quiet Life

By MARIE CORELLI

The demand for Miss Corelli's New Novel is tremendous, and though the First Edition consists of 100,000 Copies, it is nearly exhausted, and a Second Edition is in the press.

Messrs. METHUEN have just published New Editions of Mr. KIPLING'S Four Famous Volumes of Verse. The Form is fcap. 8vo, and the Books will be bound in limp lambskin leather, with a special design, uniform with the similar Edition of Mr. Kipling's Prose Works published by Messrs. Macmillan. The price is 5s. net each volume.

BARRACK-ROOM BALLADS.  
DEPARTMENTAL DITTIES.

THE SEVEN SEAS.  
THE FIVE NATIONS.

## FICTION

HILL RISE. By W. B. MAXWELL, Author of 'Vivien. Crown 8vo 6s.

ARNOUL THE ENGLISHMAN. By FRANCIS AVELING. Crown 8vo, 6s.

ANTHONY CUTHBERT. By RICHARD BAGOT. Crown 8vo, 6s.  
[Second Edition in the press.

SPANISH GOLD. By GEORGE A. BIRMINGHAM. Crown 8vo, 6s.  
[Second Edition in the press.

"Magnificent fun."—*Outlook*.  
"Mr. Birmingham has given us more entertainment than any living humourist except Mr. W. W. Jacobs."—*Morning Post*.

MR. APOLLO: a Just Possible Story. By FORD MADOX HUEFFER. Crown 8vo, 6s.

THE RESULT OF AN ACCIDENT. By BEATRICE WHITBY. Crown 8vo, 6s.  
[Second Edition in the press.

"Very delightful in every respect."—*Liverpool Daily Post*.  
"A good story, full of incident."—*Westminster Gazette*.

A SET OF SIX. By JOSEPH CONRAD. Crown 8vo, 6s.  
[Second Edition in the press.

"All surpassingly good—really romantic novels."—*Standard*.  
"The stories will delight all Mr. Conrad's admirers."—*Outlook*.

THE SONG OF HYACINTH, and Other Stories. By JOHN OXENHAM. Second Edition. Crown 8vo, 6s.

"Full of kindness, of sympathetic observation, and of humour."—*Daily Telegraph*.  
"Charming in idea, gentle and poetic in expression."—*Daily Express*.

THE EASY-GO-LUCKIES; or, One Way of Living. By MAUD STEPNEY RAWSON. Second Edition. Crown 8vo, 6s.

"Very rich in observation of character and humorous appreciation."—*Full Mall Gazette*.  
"Fine workmanship, charmingly deft and wholesome comedy."—*Liverpool Courier*.

LOVE THE HARVESTER. By MAX PEMBERTON. With 8 Illustrations by FRANK DADD, R.I. Second Edition. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

"It is a dainty story."—*Evening Standard*.  
"Full of movement and colour."—*Daily Express*.  
"Highly entertaining, and extremely prettily told."—*Daily Telegraph*.

THE SURPRISING HUSBAND. By RICHARD MARSH. Crown 8vo, 6s.  
[Second Edition.

"Mr. Marsh has undoubtedly written a clever book."—*Athenæum*.  
"The story is interesting and really powerful."—*Morning Post*.

HARDY-ON-THE-HILL. By M. E. FRANCIS. Crown 8vo, 6s.  
[Third Edition in the press.

"A charming, highly finished, rustic idyll."—*Full Mall Gazette*.  
"The book is redolent of sweet, healthy country life."—*Westminster Gazette*.

THE PASSION OF PAUL MARILLIER. By ADELINE SERGEANT. Crown 8vo, 6s.

"An excellent entertainment."—*Westminster Gazette*.

## Forthcoming in September and October

COUSIN CINDERELLA. By SARA JEANNETTE DUNCAN.

THE GREAT MISS DRIVER. By ANTHONY HOPE.

MIRAGE. By E. TEMPLE THURSTON.

THE SPIRIT OF REVOLT. By PHILIP GIBBS.

INTERPLAY. By BEATRICE HARRADEN.

A DAUGHTER OF FRANCE. By CONSTANCE MAUD.

THE HEART SMITER. By MARY E. MANN.

SALTHAYEN. By W. W. JACOBS.

OVER BEMERTON'S. By E. V. LUCAS.

## GENERAL LITERATURE

THE HOLLAND HOUSE CIRCLE. By LLOYD SANDERS. With 24 Portraits and Illustrations. Demy 8vo, 12s. 6d. net.

In a well-known passage Macaulay has brought three of the frequenters of Holland House before us, namely, Wilkie, Mackintosh, and Talleyrand. The group can be enlarged almost indefinitely by the additions of Rogers, Byron, Moore, Lord John Russell, Lord Melbourne, Lord Dudley, the witty Luttrell, the witty Sydney Smith, and many more. Holland House entertained, in fact, men of letters, statesmen, men of science, representatives of art as well as foreign celebrities.

SELECTED POEMS OF FRANCIS THOMPSON. Edited by WILFRID MEYNELL. With a Portrait in Photogravure. Fcap. 8vo, 5s. net.

GREAT RALEGH: being the Life and Times of Sir Walter Raleigh. By HUGH DE SELINCOURT. With 16 Illustrations. Demy 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

The life of Sir Walter Raleigh, soldier, author, statesman, courtier, explorer, illustrates in a remarkable manner the astounding vitality of the great time in which he lived. And in recording the romance of his career an attempt has been made to give a picture of the manners and mode of life, and an account of the great men who figured in it.

A GROUP OF SCOTTISH WOMEN. By Capt. HARRY GRAHAM. With 16 Illustrations. Demy 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

This book sketches the lives and characters of about a score of Scottish women, famous in the social, literary, or political world of a bygone age. Among those whose biographies are included in these pages are women of such widely different characters as Elizabeth, Duchess of Lauderdale, Lady Grisell Balliol, the martyrs of Covenanting days, Jane, Duchess of Gordon, Mrs. Grant of Laggan, &c.

THE LITTLE DAUPHIN. By CATHARINE WELCH. With 16 Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 6s.

"Miss Welch's book is a very pleasantly written biography, and is delightfully illustrated."—*Globe*.  
"A well-written popular account of a fascinating drama."—*Morning Leader*.

THE HORSE IN HISTORY. By BASIL TOZER. With many Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 6s.

Mr. Basil Tozer traces the progress of that animal from very early times down to the present day. All the historic steeds come into the survey.

A SUMMER TOUR IN FINLAND. By PAUL WAINEMAN. With 16 Illustrations in Colour by ALEXANDER FEDERLEY, and 16 other Illustrations. Demy 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

"A delightfully refreshing volume of impressions."—*Outlook*.  
"Of its natural beauty and historical interest Mr. Waineman writes well, and his book is well illustrated."—*Daily Mail*.

THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (CONSUMPTION). By ARTHUR NEWSHOLME, M.D. F.R.C.P. Demy 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

"For several years past we have had occasion to study the many works on various aspects of this subject that have appeared; but this, in its comprehensiveness of view, in its practicability, and the quality of the evidence and the reasoning, definitely supersedes them all. We expected no less from Dr. Newsholme."—*Full Mall Gazette*.

FRANCE SINCE WATERLOO. By W. GRINTON BERRY, M.A. With Illustrations and Maps. Crown 8vo, 6s.

The author of this book endeavours to tell, in a succinct and graphic narrative, the story of French history from the downfall of Napoleon to the present hour.

THE LORE OF THE HONEY BEE. By TICKNER EDWARDS. With 24 Illustrations from Original Photographs. Crown 8vo, 6s.

"A delightful book, the pleasantest initiation possible into the wonders and mysteries of the bee world."—*Observer*.  
"A lively and informing book, with well-chosen illustrations."—*Daily Chronicle*.

JAMES II. AND HIS WIVES. By ALLAN FEA. With 40 Illustrations. Demy 8vo, 12s. 6d. net.

The writer (avoiding politics as far as possible) shows James II. as he was, with all his failings. Certainly his picturesque and dramatic surroundings, not to mention his misfortunes, make him one of the most interesting characters of the seventeenth century. The author gives the finest and most authentic portraits.

METHUEN & CO. 36, Essex Street, London, W.C.

## MACMILLAN'S LIST.

### MISCELLANIES. 4th SERIES.

By JOHN MORLEY.

Demy 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.  
Contains Papers on Machiavelli and Guicciardini, John Stuart Mill, and other Pieces.

### THE EVERSLEY TENNYSON.

Annotated by ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON. Edited by HALLAM, LORD TENNYSON. In 9 vols. Globe 8vo, 4s. net each.

Vol. VIII. QUEEN MARY and HAROLD.

SECOND IMPRESSION NOW READY.

### AFRICAN NATURE NOTES AND REMINISCENCES.

By F. C. SELOUS, F.Z.S.

With Illustrations by E. CALDWELL. 8vo, 10s. net.  
*Times*.—"The greater part of his present volume consists of nature notes on various species of wild game, particularly lions. These notes are endowed with a wealth of anecdote which renders them of the greatest interest, not only to naturalists, but to all nature lovers....this fascinating volume."

NEW IMPRESSION OF VOL. III.

With Appendix of over 100 pages, in which the Editor has chronicled the changes that have occurred in the economic conditions of life and in the study of economics since the first volume was issued.

### DICTIONARY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Edited by R. H. INGLIS PALGRAVE, F.R.S. Vol. III, N—Z, with Appendix. Medium 8vo, 21s. net.

\* Appendix separately, sewed, 2s. 6d. net. [Sept. 4.]

### THE LOGIC OF WILL.

A Study in Analogy. By HELEN WODEHOUSE, D.Phil. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. net.

### NEW VOLUME BY AUTHOR OF 'THE GARDEN OF A COMMUTER'S WIFE.'

### THE OPEN WINDOW.

Tales of the Months.

Told by BARBARA, Author of 'People of the Whirlpool,' &c. Crown 8vo, 6s.

### MACMILLAN'S EDITIONS OF SHAKESPEARE.

**THE CAMBRIDGE SHAKESPEARE.** Edited by W. ALDIS WRIGHT, M.A. LL.D. 9 vols. 8vo, 10s. 6d. each.

**THE EVERSLEY SHAKESPEARE.** In 10 vols. With Short Introductions and Foot-notes by Prof. C. H. HERFORD. Globe 8vo, 4s. net each vol. The Plays may also be had in separate volumes, cloth, 1s. each; roan, gilt tops, 2s. each.

**THE GLOBE SHAKESPEARE.** Edited by W. G. CLARK and W. ALDIS WRIGHT. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.; limp leather, gilt edges, 5s. net.

**THE VICTORIA SHAKESPEARE.** In 3 vols. Vol. I. COMEDIES. Vol. II. HISTORIES. Vol. III. TRAGEDIES. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. each.

**SHAKESPEARE'S SONGS AND SONNETS.** Edited by F. T. PALGRAVE. Pott 8vo, 2s. 6d. net.

**LIFE OF SHAKESPEARE.** By WALTER RALEIGH. Crown 8vo, 2s. net.

SEPTEMBER NO. NOW READY.

### THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

Illustrated. Price 1s. 4d. Annual Subscription, 16s.

**THE REMINISCENCES OF LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.** X. Travelling in the East—Lord and Lady Curzon—'The Anglo-Saxon Review'—Correspondence with Contributors. By Mrs. George Cornwallis-West.

**THE SPELL OF EGYPT: AS REVEALED IN ITS MONUMENTS.** V. Edfu-Kom Ombos. By Robert Hichens.

**A NIGHT RAID AT EAGLE RIVER.** A Story. By Hamlin Garland.

And numerous other Stories and Articles of General Interest.

MACMILLAN & CO., LTD., London.

## HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW LIST.

### READY NEXT MONTH.

TOM GALLON,

Author of 'Tatterley,' 'Fortunes a' Begging,' &c.

### THE LACKEY AND THE LADY.

Crown 8vo, 6s.

THEO DOUGLAS,

Author of 'Miss Caroline,' &c.

### A WHITE WITCH.

Crown 8vo, 6s.

MRS. FRED REYNOLDS,

Author of 'In Silence,' 'House of Rest,' &c.

### LOVE'S MAGIC.

Crown 8vo, 6s.

SIDNEY H. BURCHELL,

Author of 'My Lady of the Bass,'

'Mistress of the Robes,' &c.

### CLODS AND CLOVER.

Frontispiece by GUNNING KING.

Crown 8vo, 6s.

### JUST PUBLISHED.

### WRITTEN IN RED. 3/6

A Secret of Staple Inn.

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'A TIME OF TERROR.'

A NEW AUTHORIZED TRANSLATION  
FROM THE SIXTH GERMAN EDITION  
OF FRIEDBERGER AND FROHNER'S

### VETERINARY PATHOLOGY.

Edited by the late Capt. HAYES. Revised by Dr. WM. HUNTING, F.R.C.V.S. With Notes on Bacteriology by Prof. R. TANNER HEWLETT, King's College. In 2 vols. demy 8vo, 21s. net.

"Neither student nor practitioner who desires to make a thorough study of veterinary medicine should be without it."—*Veterinary Record*.

### NEW SIXPENNY VOLUMES.

### PIGSKIN AND PETTICOAT.

By HELEN MATHERS.

[Ready.]

### A ROCK IN THE BALTIC.

By ROBERT BARR.

[Shortly.]

### DEAD LOVE HAS CHAINS.

By Miss M. E. BRADDON.

[Shortly.]

### EDNA LYALL'S NOVELS.

DONOVAN: a Modern Englishman.

WE TWO.

KNIGHT ERRANT.

IN THE GOLDEN DAYS.

WON BY WAITING.

A HARDY NORSEMAN.

TO RIGHT THE WRONG.

IN SPITE OF ALL.

Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. each.

HURST & BLACKETT, LIMITED,  
182, High Holborn, W.C.

## MESSRS. BELL'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

READY SEPTEMBER 16.

UNIFORM WITH 'THE PETER PAN PICTURE BOOK.'

### THE "PINAFORE" PICTURE BOOK.

The Story of "H.M.S. Pinafore" told by  
W. S. GILBERT.

With 16 Illustrations in Colour, numerous Black-and-White Drawings, and special Cover and End-Papers by ALICE B. WOODWARD. Crown 4to, 5s. net.

Also an EDITION DE LUXE, limited to 250 copies, printed on Hand-made Paper, with the Plates mounted, 10s. 6d. net.

In this volume Sir W. S. Gilbert has re-told the story of his most popular play in the form of a story for children. In so doing he has considerably amplified the details of the story, and has kept in mind the youthful readers for whom he writes. The result is a tale which, told in the author's own inimitable manner, and full of his unique humour, will be read with amusement and delight by young and old.

A POWERFUL FIRST NOVEL.

READY SEPTEMBER 9. 6s.

### THE TRAMPING METHODIST.

By SHEILA KAYE SMITH.

The action of this story, which is the first work of a young authoress of much promise, takes place at the end of the eighteenth century, when the personal influence of the Wesleys was still strong; and the hero is the son of a country clergyman impelled by desperate circumstances to become a travelling preacher. The description of the Anglican clergy of that day, the intimate knowledge of the countryside of South-East England, the romance interwoven with the hero's spiritual experiences, his arrest and trial for murder and ultimate acquittal, show powers of observation and description, and a talent for convincing and holding the attention of the reader which promise a wide popularity for this story.

NOW READY, post 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

### STATE AND FAMILY IN EARLY ROME.

By CHARLES W. L. LAUNSPACH,  
Of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

This volume deals with the earliest period of Roman history, which is to a considerable extent prehistoric. The central idea of the essay is that the early Roman State was, both in form and essence, an enlargement of the ancient gens or family.

FOURTH REVISED EDITION, 7s. 6d.

### PRINTING.

A Practical Treatise on the Art of Typography,  
as Applied more particularly to the  
Printing of Books.

By C. T. JACOBI,  
Managing Partner of the Chiswick Press.  
With upwards of 150 Illustrations.

### EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

8vo, 6s. 6d. net.

### GENERAL CHEMISTRY FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

By ALEXANDER SMITH, B.Sc. Ph.D.,  
Author of 'An Introduction to General Inorganic  
Chemistry,' &c.

JUST PUBLISHED, 1s. 6d.

### ELEMENTARY

### MENSURATION.

By W. M. BAKER, M.A. and  
A. A. BOURNE, M.A.

MASON'S NEW ENGLISH GRAMMARS.

Crown 8vo, 2s.

### INTERMEDIATE ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Based on Mason's Grammars and Revised in accordance  
with Modern Requirements.

By A. J. ASHTON, M.A.,  
Senior English Master, Kelvinside Academy, Glasgow.

London: GEORGE BELL & SONS,  
York House, Portugal Street, W.C.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1908.

## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
THE ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF LONDON ..	231
GREATER ENGLISH POETS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY ..	232
NOTES ON XENOPHON AND OTHERS ..	232
THE WASHBOURNE FAMILY ..	233
NEW NOVELS (Love the Harvester; The Blotting-Book; The Easy-go-Luckies; The Perfect Union; The Dazzling Miss Davison; Gold of Cathay; Cyrene) ..	234-235
BIBLIOGRAPHY ..	235
THE ST. NICHOLAS SERIES—SHORT STORIES ..	236-237
OUR LIBRARY TABLE (Historical Geography of Canada; The Swiss Democracy; Brougham and his Early Friends; The Dictionary of Dublin; Gleanings after Time; The Tragedy of Russia in Pacific Asia; Notes on Chaucer; The Pearl; Owd Bob and the Duenna of a Genius) ..	237-239
THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AT BRIGHTON; MARY SUSANNA LEE; THE FORTHCOMING CONGRESS OF THE PRESS AT BERLIN; HARRIET SHELLEY; THE ROLL OF BATTLE ABBEY ..	240-242
LIST OF NEW BOOKS—LITERARY GOSSIP ..	242
SCIENCE—SOCIOLOGY, MAGIC, AND RELIGION OF THE EASTERN ISLANDERS; STEINER ON DARWINISM; RESEARCH NOTES; M. BECQUEREL; GOSSIP ..	244-246
FINE ARTS—PORTUGUESE ARCHITECTURE; SURREY COTTAGES AND FARM-HOUSES; A RUSSIAN BOOK-ILLUSTRATOR; THE NEW HALS AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY; O'CAROLAN'S SKULL; GOSSIP ..	246-249
MUSIC—FOLK-SONGS FROM THE EASTERN COUNTIES; GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK ..	249
DRAMA—CATALOGUE OF THE PICTURES AT THE GARRICK CLUB; THE LAMB SHAKESPEARE FOR THE YOUNG; SHAKESPEARE IN STRATFORD ..	249-250
INDEX TO ADVERTISERS ..	250

## LITERATURE

*The Aldermen of the City of London.* By the Rev. Alfred B. Beaven. Vol. I. (Eden Fisher & Co.)

THE City Alderman and his deputy have been considered a fair butt for the shafts of ridicule from the time of Shakspeare down to the present day. It is not so many months ago that the Aldermen of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were described by a well-known writer on municipal matters as being for the most part "overfed and dull-witted." Exaggerations of this kind, if harmless, serve no good purpose. They spring, we are assured, more from a lack of knowledge than from prejudice. It is well, therefore, that the Corporation of London should have undertaken, however tardily, the compilation of a list of Aldermen who have served the City from the earliest times, in order that it may be better known what manner of men they were. It is well, too, that the execution of such a laborious work should have been entrusted to a scholar well known for historical accuracy and diligent research like the Rev. A. B. Beaven.

The volume under review, although extending to over 400 pages, is only the first of two which Mr. Beaven has deemed necessary to render the compilation worthy of the City and satisfy his own love for thoroughness. The title conveys but an inadequate idea of the comprehensiveness of the work, for in addition to supplying a virtually exhaustive list of Aldermen, arranged in chronological order under their respective wards from *circa* 1275 (a list which covers pp. 1-224), Mr. Beaven has appended a number of articles on matters connected with his subject to which he has devoted special attention for years past. Among these may be mentioned the custom, which prevailed more or less until nearly the end of the

seventeenth century, of Aldermen removing from one ward to another; and the still-existing claim of the Court of Aldermen to exercise a veto upon nominations for election to their body. In connexion with the former Mr. Beaven gives an elaborate table showing the number of direct removals from and to each ward; and to the latter he adds a detailed list of the occasions when the veto has been exercised by the Aldermen from 1444 down to the rejection of ex-Sheriff Sir John Bennett in 1877.

There is a valuable article on the Aldermen of London who sat in Parliament either for the City or some other constituency. Of the former Mr. Beaven gives what he rightly describes as "the completest and most accurate list of the Parliamentary representatives of the City of London which has appeared in print," adding an expression of his doubt whether its omissions are likely to be supplemented from any source extant, so thorough has been his own research. Not content with printing a mere list of City members, he records also the number of votes polled at contested elections, the names of the unsuccessful candidates, as well as the political opinions of those elected and defeated. He follows members into the House, and for two centuries—viz., from 1704 to 1904—he lays bare the attitude taken by the Aldermen and other citizens towards questions of high political import raised in Parliament during that period. He reminds us that, except on very rare occasions, the City has for centuries been represented in the Council of the Nation by one or more Aldermen down to the general election of 1906.

Of equal interest to the foregoing is Mr. Beaven's excursus touching the association of the Aldermen with the various Livery Companies, comprising lists of Aldermen arranged chronologically under their respective Companies. For a long period the custom prevailed in the City that any one elected an Alderman must either be actually a member of one of the twelve so-called "Great Companies" at the time of his election, or must acquire that qualification immediately afterwards. This custom continued to be enforced down to 1556, after which it was allowed to fall into desuetude; but a similar custom in respect of an incoming Mayor was upheld (with a single exception during the troubled period of the Commonwealth) as late as 1741. For some time previously the legality of such a custom had been questioned, and the matter was brought to a head in 1742 by Alderman Willmott, of the Coopers' Company, on his election to the Mayoralty for the year ensuing, refusing to be translated to one of the Great Companies. In this refusal he was supported by the opinion of counsel, and there the matter was allowed to rest. It was still held that the Governor of the Irish Society—the society formed for the management of the Irish estates which were forced more or less upon the City and the Livery Companies during the reign of James I.—was obliged to be a member of one of the first

twelve Companies, but this is no longer the case.

To this portion of his work Mr. Beaven appends an interesting note on the strength of the various Companies in the Court of Aldermen at the time when Aldermen were elected annually (1377-94), and effectually disposes, as historically untrue, of a statement made by Herbert in his 'History of the Twelve Great Livery Companies' (and followed by such authorities as Stubbs and Mr. Horace Round) to the effect that in a particular year the Grocers' Company numbered among its members no fewer than sixteen Aldermen. The mistake lies in the suggestion that the sixteen members were Aldermen *at the time*. This they certainly were not, for, as Mr. Beaven points out, the number of actual Aldermen in any one year belonging to the Grocers' Company never exceeded nine.

Having exhausted the official records of the City, Mr. Beaven has turned his attention to documents preserved in the Public Record Office and St. Paul's Cathedral, and by their evidence he has succeeded in discovering the names of a number of Aldermen earlier than those supplied by the Letter-Books and Husting Rolls of the Corporation. These he has inserted in a general chronological list of Aldermen according to their date of election (irrespective of their wards), and this list, together with a few biographical notes on Aldermen between 1230 and 1400, forms Part II. of the volume. Among the notes just mentioned is one disposing of the legend that Thomas Leggy, elected Mayor in 1339, was the first *Lord* Mayor, and that that title is in any way attributable to the charter of Edward III. conferring upon the Mayors the right of having gold- or silver-topped maces borne before them. But these popular fallacies have obtained, we fear, too great a start ever to be overtaken.

If we were inclined to find any fault with Mr. Beaven's book, so far as it has gone, we should lament the absence of an Index. It is true that he promises to supply one to the work when completed; but when this will appear is somewhat problematical, as we understand that some years have been spent on the production of the present instalment. In the meantime this volume will be of little use as a book of reference. Had Mr. Beaven relegated Part II. to his second volume, as we think he might well have done, and printed in its place an exhaustive Index of the names of the Aldermen recorded in his first volume, its value would have been greatly enhanced.

Mr. Beaven's extreme love of accuracy is so well known that it is but fair to say that what he has always demanded from others he strenuously aims at himself. In a work containing, as this does, thousands of names, dates, and references, errors must arise. Those that the author himself has succeeded in detecting are frankly acknowledged in lists of addenda and corrigenda running to 24 pages (pp. 225-



234; 400-22). Where some would shrink from showing up their own negligences, Mr. Beaven takes pride in their detection, and invites others to detect more—if they can. After a careful study of this book we confess that we have come across but one slip (a printer's error), viz., the date 1320 in the head-lines of three pages in succession (pp. 406-8), in place of 1230. It is ill gleaning behind Mr. Beaven.

In the second volume he will complete his chronological list of Aldermen, and in addition to an Historical Introduction proposes to give more complete lists of various civic officials, from the Mayors and Sheriffs downwards, than have yet been published.

*Greater English Poets of the Nineteenth Century.* By William M. Payne. (Bell & Sons.)

It may not seem altogether kindly to describe a volume of literary criticism as businesslike, but the term is appreciative as we use it of Mr. Payne's addition to a large class of books on the same subject, a too prominent characteristic of which has been an abundance of ill-measured eulogy. This is a sane and lucid study of twelve poets whose right to inclusion is hardly likely to be disputed, even by the most cantankerous objector to the selection of names for the adornment of the British Museum Reading-Room. Keats, Shelley, Byron, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Landor, Browning, Tennyson, Matthew Arnold, Rossetti, William Morris, and Mr. Swinburne are the author's selected band, and all have long since been the delight of the English world, with the possible exception of Landor, whose beautiful lyric gift is still unknown to many.

"Who killed John Keats?" If *The Quarterly* had pleaded guilty to the crime, it would have perjured itself in Mr. Payne's opinion. He regards the historic review as written in "a vein of mild sarcasm," and as displaying "no very marked prejudice." He defends Shelley from Prof. Dowden's charge of "not contributing a single original idea of importance," by asking, in effect, Why should he have done so? "Did Byron or Keats?" Byron is the least kindly dealt with of the twelve, though many favourable criticisms are passed upon his work, and the author freely recognizes the position this poet once occupied on the Continent, a position not now maintained. He certainly goes too far when he affirms that "to Europe at large he [Byron] was, and has remained, the single commanding figure in the English literature of the period." He has curiously overlooked a "commanding figure" among those French authors who show the influence of Byron. "We find it," he rightly declares, "in Hugo, Lamartine, Delavigne, Musset, and Flaubert." Of Flaubert we may doubt, but ask if there is no Byronism in 'La Femme de Trente Ans' and 'Le Lys dans la Vallée'? The present

appeal of Byron's poetry, we are here told, is

"made directly to the immature mind alone, or indirectly to the mind that takes a greater satisfaction in renewing the life of the past than in living in the present or in contemplating the future."

This suggestion that 'Childe Harold' or 'Don Juan' is read in the same spirit in which one roams about Bath, thinking of the Sheridans or Jane Austen's heroines, is not without charm; but we believe that many persons of mature mind enjoy Byron's work without any desire to escape from the life of motor-cabs and telephones into the life of mail-coaches and postboys. It is difficult, indeed, to read without astonishment that the appeal of the man who wrote, for example, the first hundred and fifty lines of 'The Giaour' is only "to the immature mind" or the praiser of times past. One may discuss, as Anne Elliot did with Capt. Benwick in 'Persuasion,' how the title of that poem is to be pronounced; but surely, even if we may not hold with that gallant sailor that Byron was a "first rate" poet, we may assert with confidence that he wrote much which is capable of giving pleasure to all but the coldest intellects.

Browning enthusiasts may be repelled by Mr. Payne's opinion that "few great poets have had the philosophical mind in less degree than Browning." Yet here, at any rate, he is on firmer ground. After quoting,

I find earth not grey, but rosy;  
Heaven not grim but fair of hue.  
Do I stoop? I pluck a posy.  
Do I stand and stare? All's blue,

his comment is that

"this is the clear expression of a temperament rather than of an intellectual conviction. It may have power to reclaim the spirit that is hovering between a lighter and a darker mood; it will hardly seem other than ironical to the soul that is passing through the valley of the shadow of death."

It may be noted that Mr. Payne gives no room in his present work to mere aestheticism or literary grace. This is avowed in more than one instance, as when he says, "a considerable part of Rossetti's most characteristic work is so purely æsthetic in its appeal that it does not come within the scope of the present discussion"—a strange limitation for a lecturer on poets.

The author's view of the one "greater English poet" still with us may be suggested by a single sentence on 'Songs before Sunrise': "I doubt if a greater than this volume of lyrics can be found elsewhere in English poetry."

The salient feature of these lectures, addressed to students at the Universities of Wisconsin, Kansas, and Chicago, is a plain, straightforward statement of opinions, given with about as much enthusiasm as if the author were a geologist discussing the great lakes or the giant caves of Kentucky. It is in its calm impartiality that the merit of the volume largely lies.

*Notes on Xenophon and Others.* By Herbert Richards. (E. Grant Richards.)

THIS is a welcome volume, a monument of erudition and sound scholarship, and opportune as rendering accessible to a larger circle the fruit of much labour in many departments of scholarship—hitherto stowed away in divers numbers of *The Classical Review*. The book, in fact, consists, with the exception of some notes on the 'Cyropædia' now published for the first time, of revised articles contributed to that *Review* at intervals during the last fifteen or twenty years.

The title of the whole, 'Notes on Xenophon and Others,' hardly does justice to the variety of its contents. Besides the Xenophon articles (seventeen in all), we find notes on Greek authors, a series of grammatical essays, and at the end notes on Latin authors from Catullus to Valerius Maximus.

Mr. Richards is first and foremost a grammarian, with a fine and at times an almost fastidious taste for nice distinctions in words. "Words are the only things that last for ever" is his motto, taken from Hazlitt. His scholarship is sound; he has not sat at the feet of Cobet and Madvig in vain. He is also bold and independent. To greet so well-packed a volume in a friendly spirit is easy and natural; to appraise its contents at their proper value within a reasonable space is impossible. If we escape doing the author a positive injustice—by indiscriminate praise or one-sided criticism—we shall be satisfied. Perhaps we are more likely to err on the side of overpraise, owing to the gratitude we feel to this Oxford scholar for his interest in Xenophon. With the exception of the late Dr. Holden, it would be hard to name any one in these islands who in our generation has deserved better of that versatile and inventive writer and soldier. But by what unfortunate mischance, we wonder, amongst "the additions and omissions and alterations," has no room been found for paying a debt due to Dr. Holden? Why does Mr. Richards persist in quoting from the antiquated 1884 edition of that scholar's 'Economicus'? Why go on criticizing renderings repudiated by Dr. Holden in his lifetime, instead of confining attention to Holden's fifth and final edition of 1895?

To turn to our author as grammarian, we find two articles directly concerned with distinctions which mark him as a descendant of Priscian or Casaubon. In the first, 'Av with the Future in Attic,' we have an exhaustive treatment of a questionable usage, for which the MS. confusion of  $\alpha\upsilon$  and  $\delta\eta$  is held in the main responsible. This is followed by another of like sort on 'Two Greek Adverbs of Place,' in which it is maintained that in Attic prose as a rule  $\epsilon\theta\acute{\epsilon}\iota$  with a genitive has lost its sense of *straight to* or *straight towards*, and is "weakened by use into a mere *to*." The conclusion is based on an examination of passages. Take one:

"THUCYDIDES. 8. 88 Alcibiades εὐθὺ τῆς Φασήλιδος καὶ Καύνου ἀνα τὸν πλοῦν ἐποιεῖτο. . . . Sailing straight for Phaselis and Caunus would be like sailing from London straight for Leith and Newcastle; i.e. the order is strange in any case, though by no means unexampled, but particularly strange if stress be laid on the directness of the voyage. Cf. the order in Eur. 'Hipp.' 1197."

This line, εἰόμεσθα δεσπότη | τὴν εὐθὺς Ἀργὸς κἀπιδανρίας ὁδόν, is thus commented on by Photius: Εὐρωπιδὸς οὐκ ὁρθῶς τὴν εὐθὺς Ἀργὸς κἀπιδανρίας ὁδόν. Here, by the way, Mr. Richards adopts Hartung's restoration τὴν εὐθὺ τ' Ἀ., and adds:—

"Observe that, as in Thuc. 8. 88, the more distant point, Argos, is mentioned first, and that, whether we read εὐθὺ or εὐθὺς, there is no reason why the road's running straight for these places should be mentioned."

But "if εὐθὺ is less forcible than scholars have been in the habit of supposing, I believe that the force of αὐτοῦ [= "on the spot," *ilico*] "is very commonly overlooked." So in Thuc. 3, 81, αὐτοῦ ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ, the suppliants destroyed one another, not "there," merely in the enclosure of the temple, but "where they stood," on the spot. "Αὐτοῦ is seldom, if ever, a mere *here* or *there* . . . nor even an emphatic *here* or *there*," whereas αὐτόθι = "there" (possibly also = "here"; see p. 56 and p. 302, note). We are not concerned so much with the accuracy of these distinctions as with the fineness of the points raised and the scrupulous argument.

The next two articles, throwing light on the causes of corruption in MSS., are entertaining. That entitled 'Exchange of Terminations,' traces many palaeological errors to this source. "The MSS. themselves exhibit this phenomenon"; e.g., Sophocles, 'O.T.', 376, οὐ γὰρ σε μοῖρα πρὸς γ' ἐμοῦ πεσεῖν, where all the MSS. topsy-turvy give με . . . γε σοῦ, with the exception of one, which has σε . . . γε σοῦ, whence Brunck restored σε . . . γέ μου. Mr. Richards cites "the ludicrous phrase, due to this sort of error, 'he would not drink tea with his sugar,'" from Minto's 'Literature of the Georgian Era.'

"In an uninflected language like English we cannot expect that this sort of error should often occur. But cf. the doubt whether in 'As You Like It' 1. 3. 11 *my child's father* should not be *my father's child* (see Coleridge's notes)."

A second and similar source of error is discussed under 'Words Repeated or Anticipated.' This, to speak colloquially, is a form of "Spoonerism" to which we are all liable. The three books of Diodorus, xvi-xviii, serve as a clinical study of the error in question, but English passages are also mentioned. Here is one, said to be undetected, from Johnson's 'Lives':—

"WALLER (near the end) 'He *uses* the expletive "do" very frequently; and, though he *used* (lived?) to see it almost universally ejected, was not more careful to avoid it in his last compositions than in his first.'"

But the edition of Johnson's 'Lives' due to Dr. Birkbeck Hill, and published after his death in 1905, has noted this misprint of "used" for "lived." On line 37 of Keats's 'Ode on a Grecian Urn,'

What little town . . .  
Is emptied of this folk this pious morn?

Mr. Richards is sure that the conjecture "its folk" is correct: "Its is better in itself, and Keats was too good an artist to have "this twice in three words."

In considering Xenophon Mr. Richards has made a minute study of his vocabulary as a means to determine whether he was really the author of all the works attributed to him, has examined these peculiarities carefully and compared disputed with undisputed, or comparatively undisputed writings, so as to see in what cases and to what extent they agree or disagree. It is obviously of great importance for such a comparison to be clear as to which are the undisputed or comparatively undisputed writings. Though we agree with Mr. Richards that the 'Economicus' is a genuine work (at any rate in the main), we are surprised that he should not subject it with the rest to his vocabulary test, instead of accepting it as genuine without more ado.

Though we have made a lengthy analysis and summary of all Mr. Richards's points, they are of too technical a character to deal with in a review, nor can they be exhibited with reasonable brevity. We may say generally that his conclusions as to the genuineness or reverse of the body of writings credited to Xenophon is likely to be endorsed by scholars. To take one instance, he accepts as Xenophon's 'The Constitution of the Lacedæmonians' on the ground that it exhibits his uses of conjunctions, and other small but frequent words, e.g., final *ὧς* and *γὰρ* μὴν. Eleven eccentric words or phrases, and the *ἀπαξ εἰρημένα* which occur, are not sufficient to condemn the work. On the other hand, Mr. Richards remarks:—

"When we turn to the 'Respublica Atheniensium,' the conclusion is just the reverse of that which was drawn from our scrutiny of the 'Respublica Lacedæmoniorum.' There is not in the language of it any word or any use of a word that is noticeably characteristic of X. . . . Language therefore and contents alike make it certain that Xenophon was not the author."

A difficulty concerning this decision is then discussed:—

"This would seem to be the place for hazarding a conjecture on the passage in Diogenes Laertius, which ranks the 'R.A.' among the writings of X., but mentions a doubt that had been expressed about the 'R.L.' He gives (2. 6. 13) a list of X.'s works, ending thus—'Ἀθηναίων τε καὶ Ἀθηναίων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων Πολιτεῖαν, ἣν φησιν οὐκ εἶναι Ξενοφώντος ὁ Μάγνης Δημήτριος. . . . I conjecture that it was in reality the 'R.A.' and not the 'R.L.' of which the authenticity was denied by [Cicero's contemporary] Demetrius, and that the names of the two 'Constitutions' have accidentally changed places in Diogenes' list."

We leave reluctantly a book which has great attractions for the scholar. One of our chief pleasures is to find the lore of Latin and Greek illustrated by English usage, for it is to students of the classics that we must look in the present age to reduce the crop of unsightly weeds which the average writer of to-day cherishes as flowers of speech.

*The Washbourne Family of Little Washbourne and Wickenford in the County of Worcester.* By James Davenport. (Methuen & Co.)

WE have here a painstaking and serviceable history of a family which, though undistinguished in history, has for eighteen generations held a worthy position in Worcestershire and the neighbouring counties—one of those home-staying races which, from generation to generation, have lived among and known the people, and done much to promote and foster the quiet orderliness which surrounds us. The eldest branch of the family is now represented through the female line only, the head of which is Mr. Money-Kyrle of Homme House, Herefordshire; but there are other branches of the old stock scattered in England and America, and not improbably also in some of our own colonies.

Mr. Davenport has done his work well. He does not exaggerate the antiquity of the Washbournes, nor that of the families with which they have intermarried; neither are we bewildered by those vague heraldic speculations which disfigure many of the works of our earlier and some of our later genealogists. The Washbournes bear witness to the fact that heraldic science was by no means a settled thing in former days. A list of the coats of arms to which members of the family were, or believed themselves to be, entitled is given, and is interesting as showing how they varied from time to time, and how in mediæval days men were wont to assume the arms of kinsmen or patrons of more exalted position than themselves, to which they were not entitled according to the rules of modern heraldry. One of the crests of the Washbournes is so strange as to deserve attention. It is described as "On a wreath, a bundle of flax argent, surmounted by another wreath . . . and . . . thereon flames of fire." The author states that this is the only example of a double wreath on record in the Heralds' College. The flames of fire above the second wreath are, however, more interesting, rising, as we must assume they do, from the bundle of flax. In former days, when flax and hemp were grown in almost every cottage garden, the stalks were peeled beside the household fire, and the refuse cast on heaps near the homestead. This was a dangerous practice, for this waste is highly inflammable. Lords of manors therefore made stringent rules, which were but seldom carried out, that this worthless stuff should not be heaped up near houses.



Can it be that the flames with which the bundle of flax is crowned commemorate some catastrophe which had occurred by this refuse becoming ignited? Possibly great damage may have taken place among the lord's cottages, or the lord's hall may have taken fire through the carelessness of some stupid person. If this be so, it indicates that crests as well as the charges on the shield sometimes have a personal significance with which they are seldom credited. Again, it is possible that there is an allusion to the Biblical "the smoking flax He shall not quench." What can have suggested this strange addition to the lower crest?

The author has done well in printing several of the family wills, more than one being of considerable interest. That of John Washbourne, executed in 1517, contains a bequest to the parishioners—not to the priest—of the church of St. Michael of Wychenforde of "all the sylke of my red damaske gown, to thentent that they make thereof a coppe [cope] to shue in the church of Wychenforde." Bequests such as this of raiment to be converted into vestments are by no means common, but several other instances might be quoted; for example, Sir Ralph Verney, whose will was made eight years after the above, leaves his late wife's gowns to be made into vestments for churches, to be distributed as his executors might direct.

To read these Washbourne wills apart from the genealogical facts which they contain is instructive, as they illustrate the progress of the Reformation. Emma Washbourne's will is dated about three months after Edward VI. had become king. He is, we need hardly say, spoken of in the first paragraph as head of the Churches of England and Ireland; but what follows shows that she was not one of the party of progress. Among bequests to her granddaughter Agnes we find "my best beads," indicating that she possessed more than a single rosary. When her will was made the guilds had not fallen, and probably she had no thought that they were in danger, for she left "to the yonge mens lyght ij striks of barley"; and money or money's worth was also bequeathed for dirge and masses for her own and her late husband's souls. It is instructive to turn from a document redolent of the Middle Ages to the will of Giles Washbourne, which was executed in 1636. Here we come upon Puritanism in a characteristic Calvinistic development. Probably the theological part of the testament was composed by some one versed in the language in which the beliefs of the time should be couched. The phraseology does not seem that of a country squire.

A few inventories are printed. They are worthy of their place as illustrating the domestic life of past generations, but are not of much general interest. That of John Washbourne of Wichford, who died in 1593, is an exception, as showing that "the glass and lattesses in the wyndowes" of his hall had not as yet come to be regarded as a part of the

freehold, for they were valued at three shillings, the glass alone in the adjoining chamber being valued at five shillings. In the later inventories the glass is no longer treated as personal property.

John Washbourne, who was the head of the family, had a long life, and seems to have been an active man in public affairs. The author says that "he came into life about the same time as the first Prayer Book of King Edward VI, and left it when Archbishop Laud was just settled at Canterbury": a long and stirring period in the history of the Church, and one of adventurous progress and colonization on the part of the nation. Had such a man kept a diary it would now be a treasure.

"The 'Worcester Quarter Sessions Rolls' show that he was very active in performing magisterial work... and give this interesting glimpse of 'the best continual house-keeper and best beloved gentellman of thys Shyre' under the year 1633."

On one subject at least he was not only before his time, but also in full agreement with many persons of the present day. On one occasion he asked Sir Robert Berkeley to continue the licence to an ale-house adjoining Ockeridge Wood, but he added:—

"We are not desirous to countenance or encourage the number of ale-houses, for I know the multitude to be too great, and many fit to be suppressed, but for the benefit and conveniency of poor labourers inhabiting in that neighbourhood."

It is not improbable that Justice Washbourne had some means of observing how Francis Wainwright, the publican of Ockeridge Wood, managed his business.

Another John Washbourne was a Royalist, and appears to have been devoted to the cause he espoused; but at present few facts in his life have come to light. He was engaged at the battle of Worcester, but whether he fell on the field, was taken prisoner, or escaped is unknown. The only fact concerning him of which there can be no doubt is that he was dead before the 20th of May, 1653. His residence Wichford has some folklore of its own. One tale relates to the wife of John Washbourne the Royalist, and perhaps may be in some way which we do not understand connected with her lord's death. Every year, when the Lammas moon was at the full, she was seen riding in a silver boat, drawn by four white swans, nine times round the moat, carrying with her a golden harp on which she played, while she sang with such sweetness and pathos that she was joined by the nightingales and other birds of the wood. This was continued from the death of Charles I. until the Restoration, when the lady's voyage and the vocal music ceased. This seems to be but a part of a longer folk-lore tale of earlier date.

Mr. Davenport holds out no promise, but he suggests that he may at some future time compile a history of the junior branches of the family. We sincerely hope he will not disappoint us. The present age is beginning to realize

that history is not a mere affair of noble families and prominent politicians.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Love the Harvester.* By Max Pemberton. (Methuen & Co.)

MR. PEMBERTON has turned his attention to the "costume" novel, and displays an adaptability in his new medium for which, perhaps, the deftness of a practised hand should have prepared us. His plot is unhappily trite enough, compact of hunting squires and heiresses and the horseplay associated by tradition with the eighteenth century. The eighteenth century was never so gay or handsome, or even so irresponsible, as it is made out, but we like to think it was. Our modern ideal of it is a sanctified 'Tom Jones.' And so long as the "costume" school gives them plenty of colour and sound and bravery of lace, people do not carp or cavil. As for finding human beings under the fancy waistcoats and fine satins—that is another matter.

*The Blotting Book.* By E. F. Benson. (Heinemann.)

It would seem to have been Mr. Benson's express intention in this story to write a "murder mystery"; yet his mystery is by no means baffling to the reader. He is not occult enough, and the result is that, although his style and general address are greatly superior to those of the usual purveyors of this sort of fiction, he lacks their mechanical skill. Failing to hold us as a mystery, the tale fails of its purpose. But there is one study in it on which Mr. Benson has lavished pains, namely, the portrait of the criminal. It is carefully painted, though it is hardly convincing. We hope that Mr. Benson will return to his earlier style.

*The Easy-go-Luckies; or, One Way of Living.* By Maud S. Rawson. (Methuen & Co.)

FORSAKING her earlier methods, Mrs. Stepney Rawson has written a pleasant riverside comedy—perhaps we should rather say, a series of episodes, alternately humorous and idyllic, but always depicted with sympathy and wit. The adventures of the Luck family and their neighbours make most diverting summer reading, while a pretty love-story constitutes all that there is of plot. The very few unpleasant people serve as artistic relief for the many pleasant ones to whom we are introduced in these vivacious pages. Scenery and atmosphere are suggested with a light and skilful hand, but the crowning achievement of the book is the portrait of "the Little Lady," who is at once the irresponsible, erratic, and charming mother of the family, and the real heroine.

*The Perfect Union.* By Alien. (Digby, Long & Co.)

Two points in this story tend to make the reader friendly, one of which is its



sympathetic quality, and the other its romantic "pitch." The author has chosen for the latter a wild and lovely part of New Zealand, and for her subject the eternal theme of the "way of a man with a maid." This is handled in the good old manner which long antedates the sexual novel. We find sentimentality pure, refined, and nonsensical, just as it used to be in the forgotten fiction of the past; and the dialogue, as in those exemplars, is conducted on a high level of thought and emotion. Altogether this is an amiable fairy tale of the mountain heights, and must not be weighed in the balance as a piece of life.

*The Dazzling Miss Davison.* By Florence Warden. (Fisher Unwin.)

AFTER reading the first few pages we were inclined to "skip" this novel, but, lighting on the solution to the plot, we were compelled by the dramatic situation to arrive at it by steady reading. The amateurishness displayed in the first pages continues throughout, and is extraordinary in a writer so prolific as Miss Florence Warden, but we advise readers to persevere, as the ingenuity shown in providing puzzling situations is worth the trouble. The hero discovers the heroine in recurring predicaments which point to her being mixed up with thieves and swindlers, and when to this is added the fact that she was known in early youth to possess a wonderful sleight of hand, we learn to sympathize with the hero's doubts.

*Gold of Cathay.* By Gilbert Wintle. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

THE gold of the title comes not from the East, but from the far west of the British Empire—from a mine in British Columbia, to be exact. The story is a rousing melodrama of adventure and crime in England and Western Canada. Recent events in real life are made to play their part, and the story flits with careless swiftness from South Africa to the Pacific, and from Whitechapel to Mayfair. It hardly calls for literary criticism, and was conceived, one apprehends, with less reference to artistic tradition than to the demand for popular reading. Young people will like it for its vigour and high spirits.

*Cyrène.* By Ossit. (Paris, Alphonse Lemerre.)

'CYRÈNE,' an old-fashioned, but well-turned-out triumph of the "ladies' hero," such as those of Ouida, is worthy of the success with which it meets among the majority. The Stendhal-Balzac theory of the novel has not conquered the public—only the world of literature, and even among men of letters there has always existed heresy or secret revolt.

The title-page and cover of this last work by "Ossit," said to be the Baronne Deslandes, do not mention "Ossit's" earlier books, although they were published by the same Paris house. 'A Quoi Bon?' is named in a foot-note, in the middle of

'Cyrène.' That successful novel, published ten years ago, had for hero an *homme fatal*, of the M. de Camors type. It showed some lack of acquaintance with this country, represented by a man of fashion—one "Ponsondendy"; but 'Cyrène' has a long dedication to Lady Plymouth, written in England, in terms that recall the once popular presence in our Embassy at Rome of "Gay Paget."

'Il n'y a plus d'Iles Bienheureuses' may also be recommended to those who are drawn to "Ossit" by 'Cyrène.' In it the author incidentally remarks: "At that moment I was a lieutenant in the 2<sup>e</sup> Chasseurs d'Afrique."

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY.

*A Dictionary of the Booksellers and Printers who were at work in England, Scotland, and Ireland from 1641 to 1667.* By Henry R. Plomer. (Bibliographical Society.)—The Bibliographical Society deserves the thanks of all interested in the history of English literature, and the period of English politics covered by the publication of Mr. Plomer's work. The time over which it stretches, from the outbreak of the Civil War to the reimposition of a strict censorship, is one crowded with ephemeral publications—pamphlets, fly-leaves, broadsides—in addition to the normal output of serious and bulky volumes. The Stationers' Company throughout the whole of that time was endeavouring to enforce its old supremacy, and cope with the secret and unlicensed presses and printers that swarmed in every direction, aided in its task by Government, against whom these publications were usually aimed. Nothing was easier under the Commonwealth than to get a pamphlet or broadside printed at a moderate rate, if one may judge from the examinations and depositions taken; and nothing was less trustworthy than the imprints. A common form of these gave no printer's name at all, but only the name (or, generally, the initials) of the person who commissioned the work—bookseller or private individual. Mr. Plomer has omitted these initials from his dictionary of set purpose, as their inclusion would have necessitated a large number of single entries, each with the title of one book and no other indication; but we are not sure that in the case of printers for a known bookseller some indication should not have been given under both headings.

In his Preface the author claims an indulgence which he does not require. We have put his work to a fairly severe test, and have found few names omitted which should have been there. We should have liked some more information as to the Royalist presses abroad; but they hardly come within Mr. Plomer's limits. He works as a pioneer, and is marvellously complete when viewed in that light, while his accuracy in stating a fact is unimpeachable. Of course, every specialist will find it possible to add to the collection, and draw inferences from it. A few notes of our own may be of interest.

John Twyn, the "printer in London," was established in Edinburgh in 1647 as printer to the General Assembly while it was in opposition to the Estates (a fact unfamiliar to Scottish bibliographers), and printed 2,000 copies of a 'Remonstrance' of which no copy is known to exist. It was his connexion with the Presbyterians which led, after the Restoration, when their hopes were shattered, to his printing the pamphlet which caused his execution. With regard to the affairs of that elusive

printer Evan Tyler, we may note that though Young's name dropped out of the imprints, he and Tyler still held the patent, which was confirmed to them both by name in an Act of the Scottish Parliament, 23 July 1644, apparently after Young's death. Tyler's sale of his business to the Company of Stationers in 1647 is easily understood when we remember that he had been printing on credit for the Scots Government for over four years, and that his capital was probably exhausted. He may have remained in Edinburgh till 1650 as their factor, or, more possibly, to get his money, which had not been paid in 1649. When Tyler left Edinburgh, Higgins became the Stationers' factor, and remained there until his name disappears from the imprints in 1660, to be replaced by a "Society of Stationers," who were in their turn superseded by Tyler himself. It is possible that Tyler, like Lichfield of Oxford, did not get paid till after the Restoration. We do not believe that William Warwick was a bookseller; he was at any rate a wealthy Quaker, and contemporary prints assert that he had had at least 200 different kinds of illegal books seized on his premises. Richard Whitaker was the father of Thomas Whitaker, not merely his partner, and Francis Bowman was the husband of Richard's daughter Anne. Ruth Raworth, another printer, was a cousin. It is probable that Bowman and Thomas Whitaker became partners. Richard Whitaker was the son of an eminent divine, Dr. Wm. Whitaker, Master of St. John's, Cambridge. With regard to the Thomases, we have the will of Richard Thomas of St. Giles without Cripplegate, stationer, in 1667, who had a brother John and a sister Mary Thomas. Ralph Rounthwait was, besides being a landowner in Yorkshire, the owner of the shop in St. Paul's Churchyard occupied by William Miller, and was the father-in-law of Thomas Pierrepont, to whom he left in 1663 a livery share in the English Stock of the Company.

One would be glad to dwell at some length on the various lights thrown on the London bookselling trade by this excellent compilation, but must refrain. Mr. Plomer's reputation for this class of work was already great: it is amply sustained by the book before us.

*Bibliographie française.*—Series II. Vol. I. 1900-4. By H. Le Soudier. (Paris, Le Soudier.)—The compiler, or the printer, of the French equivalent of our 'English Catalogue of Books' is not so expeditious as his English colleague, but this solid and substantial volume is welcome, even if a little late. It is the first volume of the Second Series, and enumerates all the books which appeared in France from January 1st, 1900, to December 31st, 1904, in one alphabetical index—the names of authors, titles of books, and subjects. The 771 double-column pages contain something like 80,000 entries, and the mass of material has been handled in a manner which leaves nothing to be desired on the score of simplicity for purposes of reference. The task must have been appalling, and the compiler almost comes under the doom described by a medieval Latin poet, who spoke of the Evil Spirit as "entrusting the damned with the compilation of lexicons." If, as is nearly always the case with such publications as this 'Bibliographie,' the compiler and publisher make but little money out of the transaction, they will have at least the satisfaction of knowing that they have conferred a boon on their contemporaries and deserve the gratitude of posterity.

Each entry proper gives just that amount of information which the busy man or the inquirer needs—the name of the author,

the title of the book, size, date, price, and publisher. Usually this is crowded into two lines. A book of this sort gives us an excellent bird's-eye view of literary activity. Nearly every day the French papers proclaim a new heaven-sent genius, and the foreigner often wonders when the supply is going to run out. Some of the most trumpeted names are to be found in M. Le Soudier's 'Bibliographie,' when they are no longer geniuses, but authors of no more bibliographical consequence than pamphleteers.

One great figure in modern French literature, Victor Hugo, occupies but half a column, and of this space one-half is taken up with cross-references to those who have written books about him. The honours of the volume, so far as novelists are concerned, are taken by Balzac, who occupies nearly four columns; the great Alexandre Dumas takes up scarcely more than that number of lines; whilst Dumas fils has one line only, and Paul de Kock but two. We find that at least four distinct editions of Balzac's more popular novels were issued between 1900 and 1904—'Les Chouans,' 'Eugénie Grandet,' and 'La Femme de trente Ans'; whilst five of 'Les Contes drôlatiques' were placed on the market. Sienkiewicz occupies nearly a column. Of the thirteen Shakespeare entries, one is to an edition of 'Hamlet' in Esperanto, and five are cross-references. Concerning Napoleon I. there are three primary entries and nearly fifty cross-references; but the Revolution takes up  $1\frac{1}{2}$  columns. Louis I. to Louis Philippe occupy rather less than a column; Henri Rochefort is entirely unknown, so far as this volume is concerned; and even Gambetta comes in for but one entry, and that a cross-reference. M. Clemenceau (always with the accent on the first e) takes up twelve entries, and he was still in the Cabinet-breaking period of his career at the termination of this volume. The Exhibition of 1900 occupies a column of cross-references, which probably do not represent anything like the sum total of the flood of printed matter for which it was responsible.

The French passion for knowledge of "how to do" things is reflected in the two columns of entries under 'Comment,' which vary from 'Comment on défend sa Colonne vertébrale' to 'Comment on devient Pape.' Some of the indexing seems to us rather peculiar—for example, under 'Un' and 'Une' there are nine columns of references. The French translations of Sir Walter Armstrong's monographs on Raeburn and Reynolds appear under Armstrong, and that of Lord Ronald Gower's 'Lawrence' under Ronald. M. Le Soudier has not concerned himself with the identities of those who write under pseudonyms, e.g., Anatole France and Willy.

The Associazione Tipografica - Libreria Italiana of Milan is publishing through Signor Ulrico Hoepli an exhaustive 'Indice per Materie' to the 'Catalogo generale della Libreria Italiana dall' Anno 1847 a tutto il 1899,' compiled by Prof. Pagliardini of Genoa, of which a notice appeared in *The Athenæum* of December 2nd, 1905. The 'Catalogo' came out in parts, and was "in progress" for nearly six years; the three volumes form an invaluable book of reference on all phases of Italian literary activity, translations receiving the same amount of attention as original works. The arrangement of the 'Catalogo' was strictly alphabetical, according to authors' names, and no attempt was made to combine subjects with authors in the same index. The Associazione has now begun the issue of the necessary subject-index, and if a considerable time has elapsed since the appearance of the final number of

the 'Catalogo,' the 'Indice' was worth waiting for. It is to appear in monthly parts, each consisting of 64 treble-column pages of the size and type of the work to which it forms a key. Its exhaustive character may be gathered from the fact that it will extend to two volumes, and that the first two parts bring the alphabet no further than 'Archeologia.'

In *An Illustrated Catalogue of Books printed during the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries* Mr. Quaritch is following the admirable lines set down by his father, whose two catalogues of "Monuments" of the early printers, issued December, 1886-August, 1887, and 1897, are still reference books of high value. But the son has improved on the father in the first part of this new Catalogue, which is extensively illustrated with facsimiles. We have before had occasion to call attention to the great improvement of recent years in the compilation of English booksellers' catalogues, and the present substantial volume is an illustration of this. Mr. Quaritch begins at the beginning, with two examples of xylography, the earlier entry being of the *Biblia Pauperum*, probably printed at Bruges circa 1450, which was, we think, in a recent sale at Sotheby's, and, like nearly all other known copies, is imperfect, consisting of 37 leaves out of 40. The second entry is an example of the *Biblia Pauperum* printed at Venice circa 1510, and probably the only complete copy known of the third issue. After these follows an extensive selection of books printed with moveable type, chronologically arranged first according to countries, and then to places. Germany takes up the whole of this first part of Mr. Quaritch's Catalogue, virtually starting with a magnificent copy of Thomas Aquinas, "Scriptum in quartum Librum Sententiarum," from Peter Schoeffer's press, 1469. Of this press Mr. Quaritch offers six more or less important examples; eight books from the presses of other early Mentz printers are also described. The Strasburg printers are also well represented, the works from the press of Mentelin including the St. Hieronymus 'Epistolæ' of 1469. No fewer than 35 German towns and cities figure in this Catalogue, and nearly 300 separate books are described at length, some being of great rarity. The value of the Catalogue for reference is greatly increased by a "temporary index."

#### THE ST. NICHOLAS SERIES.

*Father Mathew.* By Katharine Tynan.—*Story of Blessed Thomas More.* By a Nun of Tyburn Convent.—*Barnaby Bright.* By the Rev. David Bearne, S.J. (Macdonald & Evans.)—This is a series of manuals published in the interests of Roman Catholics in English-speaking lands. The idea is to provide a wide range of reading for young and old in history, biography, and fiction, which shall include not only the lives of the great saints and heroes of the faith, but also stories and romances which Catholic parents and guardians may safely place in the hands of those committed to their charge. So far, the volumes are for the most part old stories retold by various hands.

Katharine Tynan pleasantly recalls the history of Father Mathew, who devoted his life to the cause of temperance. The beginning of the total abstinence movement, and the part played by Father Mathew at the first meeting of the society by which it was inaugurated, are almost forgotten. Few people would now connect the movement with its real instigator, William

Martin the Quaker, one of the governors of the Cork House of Industry—the workhouse of those days—of which Father Mathew was also a governor. Yet it is to him and the Society of Friends that the movement, with the institution of signing the pledge, owes its birth. He it was who induced his friend Father Mathew to call the memorable meeting of the new Temperance Society held in Father Mathew's schoolhouse. Father Mathew was in the chair, and at the conclusion of the meeting he signed the first pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. "Here goes," said he, "in the name of God," as he put his signature to the historic document—"Theobald Mathew, No. 1." The author pleasantly retells many incidents in the busy life of a striking personality: of one born to a high social position who sacrificed every worldly advantage to an absorbing occupation, a crusade against the demon of drink. Her style is already well known from her numerous publications during the last ten years. It is unstudied and gossipy, with a happy-go-lucky sort of Irish carelessness. We could hardly wish to see this peculiar *cachet* removed. At the same time the credit of the editor and publishers of "The St. Nicholas Series" would certainly not suffer by a certain amount of revision. We may select one from amongst the many anecdotes which illustrate the breadth of view and liberality of mind of the kind-hearted Father. A recruit who knelt for his blessing said: "You wouldn't be blessing me if you knew what I was."—"And what are you, my dear?"—"I'm an Orangeman, your reverence."—"Why, God bless you, my dear, I wouldn't care if you were a lemon-man."

The story of Sir Thomas More, the martyred Lord Chancellor of Henry VIII., whom Catholics venerate as Blessed Thomas More, is told by a nun of Tyburn Convent. Modestly anonymous, she comes, we learn from the editor's Introduction, of a stock famous in literature, and has herself worked for some years in the world with her pen. On the whole, the little book is well written and made interesting for young readers: especially, it may be added, for young Catholics. But we find again some errors of style which a more careful editorial revision would have avoided. An occasional "and which" may perhaps be passed over, but such slipshod writing as, for example, "Another favourite of the King was Thomas Cranmer, Anne Boleyn's chaplain, and who Henry had just made Archbishop of Canterbury" (p. 116), is inexcusable.

'Barnaby Bright,' by Father Bearne, is a story about boys in which we not unnaturally find ourselves in a distinctly Catholic atmosphere, yet not in an oppressive one. The writer does not, as one often remarks in books of a similar class, take unfair advantage of his position. Father Bearne is already known through a number of other books concerning school life or stories of Catholic life in England and abroad. The usual element of romance of the ordinary novel is absent. At the same time his schoolboy stories are not of the common type or obviously written with a purpose. Nor are they written down to the supposed level of the juvenile understanding. In 'Barnaby Bright' there is hardly any plot. It serves rather as a peg upon which to hang a number of fanciful or poetical episodes, relieved at times with pleasant, if rather mild humour.

Some fifteen volumes of this handy little series are announced. The books are well got-up, and printed in a readable type on good paper, with six illustrations in each, repro-



duced by the three-colour process. Father Bede Camm, the editor, has undertaken an excellent work, primarily in the Catholic cause, but other readers will find much to please and nothing to offend.

### SHORT STORIES.

*A Set of Six.* By Joseph Conrad. (Methuen).—Now that Mr. Meredith and Mr. Hardy no longer produce novels, it is probable that no other writer gives so much pleasure as Mr. Conrad to those who appreciate fine craftsmanship in fiction. His mastery of English prose is remarkable, and every page he writes has real distinction. The six tales gathered here, romantic, ironic, indignant, desperate, military, and pathetic—to adopt the author's adjectives—have most of them, or possibly all of them, been published in magazines; but Mr. Conrad is not the kind of author whose work one is content to meet only in fugitive form; it is too studiously chiselled and hammered-out for that; it is to be read and re-read. Upon the whole, we do not think that the short story represents Mr. Conrad's true *métier*. He is in this matter rather a law unto himself. His work is pungent, but not terse; severely concentrated, yet too analytic to be remarkable for its brevity. Its vividness is due to a steady, cumulative effect rather than a series of flashes. With a few exceptions, such as, perhaps, 'Il Conde,' the last story in this "set," Mr. Conrad's shorter tales are as much novels as his longer books. His is not at all the impressionistic method. His effects are studiously wrought, although—such is his mastery of literary art—they produce a swift and penetrating impression. The one ship story here, 'The Brute,' makes us regret that he does not give us more of the sea in his work. The long military tale, which reminds one strongly of Tourguénief, is full of the deftest characterization. The whimsical pathos of the concluding story leaves us ready to express gratitude for any theme Mr. Conrad may choose, either of land or sea, since its delicate workmanship is a sufficient guarantee that he will never betray our confidence by the writing of unworthy stuff.

*The Bloom o' the Heather.* By S. R. Crockett. (Eveleigh Nash).—Mr. Crockett's adventure in the way of short stories is fairly successful. As usual, he is at his best when he throws a light on the by-ways of Scottish life. The "Dundee cairter" who becomes a minister is a hero after Mr. Crockett's own heart, and gives his "to-name" of Evil Merodach to a lively story. His fatal attraction for the lasses seems essential to such exponents of muscular religion. Another humorous tale is that of 'Big Sister' and her unruly swarm of brothers. A tragic note is struck in 'Packman's Pool'; and 'The Last of the Smugglers' is a grim picture. The stern hermit of the hills who pays neither cess nor duty to an uncovenanted king is a right Cameronian. In some other tales we find reference to modern relaxation in Presbyterian faith and practice, and the tendency of the vulgar rich to adopt Episcopalianism. The verses at the end of the volume, somewhat oddly styled a "poem," are fairly melodious, but call for no serious criticism.

It would be difficult for some readers of Mr. Murray Gilchrist's earlier stories to recognize him in *Good-bye to Market* (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.). Gone are the bizarre, the grotesque, and the antique; and we find instead a series of sentimental and humorous

studies from modern village life in Derbyshire. This is a genre which has been cultivated ever since the days of Miss Mitford, and has been perfected by such writers as Mr. Hardy and Mr. Barrie. It seems very easy, but the truth is that it is difficult on account of the simplicity it needs. The success of a few masters has hurried into the field a host of followers, who have been welcomed by an uninstructed public anxious, perhaps, to do honour to rusticity. In America Mrs. Wilkins Freeman has been remarkably successful in her sketches of New England life; in Ireland Miss Barlow has achieved success; in Scotland, besides Mr. Barrie, there has flourished so luxurious a school as to have given rise to "Kailyard" as a term of amiable contempt; and in England several shires have each its patron author. Mr. Gilchrist is well equipped for his task. He is in entire sympathy with the country, and he loves Derbyshire ways and Derbyshire natives. Moreover, he is not here concerned to make dramatic effects, and knows when to leave off. He desires only to produce intimate and sincere sketches enveloped in atmosphere; and we think he is successful. Quiet humour plays about his stories, and all are marked by sympathetic understanding.

Mr. John Oxenham has seldom done better than in *The Song of Hyacinth, and other Stories* (Methuen). The key-note of pathos and humour is given in the first story, wherein the returned warrior, after his wife has been very near the Shadow in his absence, finds a daughter who "clutches amicably" at his finger. Of the other tales, perhaps 'The Legion of the Lost' is most notable for power, the description of the convict regiment and its fate being terribly realistic; but most readers will turn with greater pleasure to such domestic portraits as that of the 'Two Old Maids from School.' 'In Silence' is a sombre story involving constructive murder; 'Together,' the tale of an aged pair who are fated to escape the workhouse; and 'The Defection of Mrs. Reckle,' a bit of farcical comedy.

*Dives' Wife, and other Fragments.* By Thistle Anderson. (Paisley, A. Gardner).—One of the Australian notices of an earlier book by Mrs. Fisher describes her as a "talented pen-pusher." It is a simple verdict, which we do not feel inclined to disturb. The present collection of tales is very slight, but shows considerable fluency of style. The author should prune her purple patches, lest she fall into mere verbiage. The tale called 'Castle o' Dreams,' in which a lady sitting in the twilight, and meditating vaguely, is shot with a bullet by a belated sportsman on the moor, is an instance of this danger. Some others lean to preciosity. The rather gruesome story of 'Vanna,' the outcast Englishwoman at Port Darwin, who is murdered when she is doing the best act of her life, is, we think, the strongest in the book.

It is rarely possible to praise all the stories in a volume of tales, but *Les Cloches*, by M. Brethous-Lafargue (Paris, Société d'Éditions Littéraires), contains seven, and we find all of them good. They are religious in tone, but show no trace of opinion such as would raise suspicion in anti-Catholic families. They are not, however, specially designed "pour jeunes filles."

M. Alphonse Lemerre of Paris publishes a volume of stories from the versatile pen of Marie Anne de Bovet. We welcome the two which fill the earlier two-thirds of the book. The remaining four are unimportant,

though we are glad to receive from a French Nationalist a spirited defence of an Englishman who has ventured to revive in France a lost French fashion. His "simplicité, d'une si impertinente élégance," is noted, for he ate "ses pommes de terre frites à la mode française de jadis, en les prenant délicatement du bout des doigts.... De quoi faire tomber à la renverse les parvenus.... Et c'est une politesse qu'il faisait à nos traditions."

The first and longest of the tales, *La jolie Princesse*—which gives its name to the volume—contains a fine study of the mediatized princely families of Eastern Europe, of whom, since the days of the Duchesse de Dino, Paris has seen much. The author's residence in Hungary and Austrian Poland since her marriage has introduced her behind the scenes.

### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

PROF. HUGH EGERTON is responsible for the fifth volume of *A Historical Geography of the British Colonies*, edited by Sir Charles Lucas. The sub-title is *Canada: Part II. Historical* (Oxford, Clarendon Press). The series has a semi-official reputation which makes it difficult for the authors to be as frank as was M. André Siegfried. In his previous writings Mr. Egerton has been far from exhibiting close adherence to the received British view. In this book he is driven to a somewhat colourless statement of the orthodox Canadian view. For example, in the account of the career of Sir John A. Macdonald he describes that statesman's "tact," but does not permit himself any direct allusion to the corruption introduced into Canadian politics by ministerial adoption of American methods. Again, in the chapter on 'The Dominion of To-day,' Canada is declared in general terms to have played her part in the South African war, but the list of "authorities" which follows omits the books that have revealed the fierce opposition from two-fifths of the inhabitants of the Dominion to "the despatch of a contingent." Prof. Egerton's real knowledge of the point is shown, in a different portion of the book, in the following terms:

"Nothing is more remarkable in the character of the French Canadians than their dislike of everything in the nature of militarism. Even so powerful a Minister as Sir Wilfrid Laurier has had to reckon with this feeling."

Perhaps the most interesting parts of Prof. Egerton's survey are to be found in his history of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States and in his hints that the Canadian Constitution was a bungled job. In dealing with the latter topic he illustrates "the extreme difficulty which attends the assignment of their respective functions to the Central and Provincial authorities.... under the British North America Act." The chapter on the subject ends with a paragraph containing these words:—

"How far disputes between the Central and Provincial authorities were in the nature of things inevitable, and how far they have been the outcome of faulty drafting of the Act of 1867, it is impossible to say."

There is some bearing on the present position in South Africa to be detected in the examination of the situation of the British inhabitants of Lower Canada. At a time when they had become very numerous in proportion to the population of the two Canadas, they "were obliged to use French law and resort to French courts." Prof. Egerton's sense of humour leads him to explain, in describing the events of 1820, that the Duke of Richmond as Governor cared most



for the increase of his Civil List, while the representative bodies

"retaliated by threatening to reduce those sinecures and pensions which had always been the reward of iniquities and the encouragement of vice.....The stormy period of Richmond's government was arrested by his sudden death from hydrophobia."

Our last note is to call attention to the parallel between the official "defence" of Lord Durham and that of Sir Antony MacDonnell: "the ominous silence with which the Prime Minister received the...statement that he had no powers beyond those of an ordinary Governor.... his virtual abandonment."

*The Swiss Democracy.* By Henry Demarest Lloyd. Edited by John A. Hobson. (Fisher Unwin.)—In this study of "a sovereign people" we have the result of the notes and studies of the late Henry Demarest Lloyd, worked up into a complete essay by Mr. Hobson. It is not an academic study in the theory of political institutions, but a deliberate practical exposition of what the author regarded as the chief lessons which Swiss democracy has to teach the world at large and Americans in particular. The following passage from Mr. Lloyd's note-book will best indicate the spirit in which he approached the questions here discussed, and the scope of the volume which Mr. Hobson has deftly compiled from his materials:—

"Switzerland is the only instance on a national scale where the people have, by wholly democratic processes, by debate and mandate, taken possession of the monopolies and changed them from instruments of private profit-getting to public servants; the only spectacle of a united modern democracy evolving itself into a great economic agency, not by the leadership of enlightened innovators as in New Zealand, but by the whole people. The Swiss people have done this in their cities and cantons and in their nation—cantonal banks; alcohol monopolies; railroads; city burials as in Basle and Zurich."

Starting with this point of view, Mr. Lloyd paints the picture he sees in Switzerland of the free play of a democratic spirit finding expression in social forms, of a people who really decide for themselves, whether they decide rightly or not. And he writes with the definite intention of pressing home the question, "If these Italians, Germans, Frenchmen,—with a mixture of Romance—can do this, why cannot we of the United States do it?" Why, in fact, are the people of New York content to remain powerless to rule themselves? It is difficult to criticize this kind of book without encroaching upon the domain of politics. We must be content with observing that the most valuable portions of this work seem to us to lie in its clear and level-headed exposition of the working of the Referendum and Initiative, as these institutions have influenced, for instance, the measures passed for nationalizing railroads and the drink traffic. It is pointed out that the Referendum acts in such a way as to render legislation consonant with the sense of justice and expediency of the people; that whilst it restricts the "forced" progressive legislation of the extreme theorist, it lends to the law, when passed, the weight of definite popular sanction, which ensures the effective administration of it—a result not secured to laws passed in opposition to, or in advance of, public sentiment. The success of the State monopoly of the alcohol trade as it was sanctioned by the Swiss people lies in having produced, not less drinking, but less drunkenness. That is failure from the point of view of the extremist; success from the point of view of the practical reformer. The weaker

part of the work, perhaps arising from the author's death before its completion, is that, in this "most governed of countries," the ideal of reconciling individual liberty with rule by the majority is assumed without argument to have been achieved, and that the average Switzer is assumed to be better, happier, freer, than the inhabitants of those countries which have a navy and an empire. Imperialism, throughout, is regarded as inconsistent with liberty.

*Brougham and his Early Friends: Letters to James Loch, 1798-1809.* Collected and arranged by R. H. M. Buddle Atkinson and G. A. Jackson. Vols. I. and II. (Privately printed.)—The value of this correspondence will be more definitely ascertainable when the biographical and other appendixes, which are promised for the third volume, appear. As for the letters themselves, they are of some, but not any great, interest. Brougham and his young Scottish contemporaries are to be discovered laying down the law with a confidence natural at their age, and with the usual allowance of crudity. The name of Francis Horner will provoke expectations ending in disappointment, as his letters to Loch are not of any great moment. Much the liveliest piece of writing is William Adam's description of a visit paid to St. Anne's Hill, where he heard Fox praise Campbell's 'Pleasures of Hope' as the best poem he had seen for many years, and read Burnet's 'History of his Own Time' aloud to the assembled circle. The young politicians shake their heads with due gravity over the secession of the Opposition from Parliament, and opine that Sheridan is not quite to be trusted. Brougham, as might be expected, is conceited, jocular, and supremely confident in his own capacities, though not in his professional projects. He looked forward to five years' "dull, unvaried drudgery.... among a set of disagreeable people of brutal manners and confined talents." In 1802 he is to be found in a condition of uncompromising distrust of matrimony. Sunday coarse expressions of his might well have been suppressed, even in a work printed for private circulation. The laird of Balbidie, who extracted three guineas from Dundas, five from the other side, and then intimated that he was still undecided which way to vote, is perhaps the most pleasing minor character in the first volume.

From the second volume we learn not a little of the difficulties attendant on the beginnings of *The Edinburgh Review*. "I am in the greatest distress for MSS.," writes Jeffrey, "and if it were not for my reliance on Brougham, I should have no hope of salvation." Its pronounced Whiggism soon caused Sir Walter Scott to decline to write any more—"probably assisted by 'Marmion,'" conjectured Brougham, who complained that he had to bear the brunt of the Ministerial folks' resentment. As for that ebullient individual, he was still anxious about himself, and his friends were anxious about him. The discerning Clephane, by no means a saint, wrote that "he, poor fellow, has been very ill of late, and whether it is that dissipation brings on disease, or, as I rather think, that disease takes that turn, he has been very unsettled." At one time Brougham contemplated the Indies as a career; at another, diplomacy. He dealt out advice to his friends upon things in general, and a lecture administered to Loch does not seem to have been received in a spirit of submission. A ramble over the Continent produced some astounding adventures, and we are asked to believe that Brougham stalked Napoleon up the Rhine

in the guise of a Frenchman—his accent and diction in later years were notoriously bad—and had a sight of the Emperor in a village opposite Cologne. Among other correspondents of Loch are John Allen, already domesticated at Holland House, and Charles Adam, much disgusted at the Convention of Cintra. When a French officer heard that the general officers of Sir Arthur Wellesley's army had voted him a piece of plate, his comment was: "I think we ought to present a piece of gold plate to Sir Hew Dalrymple"! Various medical details might well have been omitted.

*The Dictionary of Dublin.* By E. M. Cosgrave and L. R. Strangways. (Dublin, Sealy, Bryers & Walker; London, Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—Here is yet another book on Dublin, which is now receiving extraordinary attention from various quarters. The present little volume is on a different plan from the rest. It gives but a brief general Introduction, and then a *catalogue raisonné* of all the buildings, institutions, &c., both in and near Dublin, in alphabetical order. The authors have been well known for years as careful students of the antiquities of Dublin, and Dr. Cosgrave is the Hon. Secretary of the New Georgian Society, which promises to do great things in illustrating the Dublin of the eighteenth century. In the course of these studies he will find reason to modify some statements in the book before us, which seems to have been composed some years ago, before interest in Dublin architecture had revived. Thus Clontarf Castle, the seat of Col. Vernon, was rebuilt not "in the earlier part of this century," but about 1830.

The authors seem to us not to have clearly appreciated the change of style in house architecture which took place about 1800, and hence they have assigned some of the public buildings to wrong dates. The most distinct instance of this is the account of the King's Inns, which any one versed in Dublin building would at once assign to a date after the Union (1800). By some confusion, we imagine, with the Four Courts, the Inns are attributed to the famous James Gandon, and the carving to Edward Smith. As a matter of fact, the first stone was not laid till 1802, and the style bears unmistakable traces of the work of Francis Johnston, the last of the great Dublin builders, who lived late in the Adam period, and worked in it until the decadence, when he still did the best work which public taste would tolerate. It is as if a London architect who had designed Trinity House had lived on some thirty years and designed the Mint as both now stand. R. Johnston, who built the beautiful Pillar Room (a public ball-room) for the Rotunda Hospital in the best Adam style about 1784, was elder brother of Francis, who built the Post Office (1818) and St. George's Church with its great spire (1825). His King's Inns give another proof of the change of taste from much-decorated rooms, with beautiful friezes, cornices, and ceilings, to large, gaunt, simple chambers. In many instances the decorations of the eighteenth century in private houses were hacked away by the inhabitants of the early nineteenth in order to make their rooms larger and loftier; and this was the taste with which Francis Johnston had to reckon in his later days.

Going back to the earlier generation, we find that private houses in Dublin show much refinement, and even luxury, in their construction. Beautiful mantelpieces were the rule, mahogany staircases not infrequent. The chapel of the Rotunda Hospital shows an example of the whole woodwork

in that splendid material, just as the large chapel of Trinity College is wholly in oak. The stuccowork is even more interesting, for we can trace at least two wholly distinct schools of ornamentation. The earlier, which survived along with its later rival, is the rococo style of Italian mansions of the seventeenth century, of which the Rotunda Chapel, the Whaley House in St. Stephen's Green, and the Provost's house in College Green are examples easily seen. Some of the earlier specimens of this work were undoubtedly done by imported Italian workmen. But the Dublin craftsmen soon learnt to rival their teachers, and most of the extant work is not Italian, but Irish. This is eminently the case with the later or Adam style, far more classical and elegant, and derived not from any Italian model, but from the ideas of the famous Adam brothers in London. Many country houses in Ireland (e.g., Abbeylax and Heywood, in the Queen's County) were decorated in this way, not by Italian, but by Irish workers. The most accessible specimens to the tourist in Dublin are the Theatre in Trinity College, which our authors attribute partly (and we think falsely) to Italian artists; and the great drawing-room in Leinster House, which differs wholly in style from the rest of that splendid mansion. There are perhaps a score or two of private houses still standing which show that peculiarly elegant decoration. This is the distinction of styles which the authors should have accentuated in their account of Dublin buildings. Their illustrations are many and well chosen, but we regret that they did not find place for a reproduction of the statue of Dr. Stokes in the College of Physicians, which is certainly the greatest of Foley's many great works in Dublin. So also in the final map, if the Eglinton statue in St. Stephen's Green is marked, why is the statue of Lord Ardilaun, the creator of that beautiful town park, ignored?

With the historical sketch in chap. ii. we have much fault to find, but so hasty a survey could hardly be called an important feature of the book. "After Lord Mountjoy's fiendish 'final conquest' of Ireland in 1600" is false both in date and in appreciation. Strafford's policy was not "the deliberate intention of extinguishing every Irish trade and manufacture," though the author may now have the support of Mrs. Green. Strafford took special credit for promoting the flax industry of the North, the very origin of which has been wrongly attributed to him by many. "If we have no manufactories to boast of" (in Dublin) is not true. What about whisky and stout? What about Jacob's biscuits? What about Irish poplin? The fact is that Dublin possesses much wealth. There is hardly a year that some trader does not die leaving a fortune of over five figures. The great suburban area of handsome villas—most of them long built, with ample grounds about them, and surrounded by costly walls—implies a large number of citizens who must spend at least 2,000*l.* a year in their homes. They are now almost all business people. They were formerly landed gentry. Thus the wealth of Dublin has not, perhaps, decreased, but changed hands, and it is now spent not in stately city mansions, but in luxurious suburban villas.

*Gleanings after Time.* Edited by G. L. Apperson. (Elliot Stock.)—Mr. Apperson, the editor of that old-established magazine *The Antiquary*, has done well in bringing together in this volume some of the more interesting articles from the earlier numbers of that periodical. As he well says in a brief introduction:—

"In all magazines and periodical publications, amid much that is ephemeral and necessarily of but momentary interest, there are always articles which are of more or less permanent value. Yet, unless they are separately collected by their authors, such contributions are lost and buried for ever in the bound volumes of the magazine in which they appeared; and a set of magazine volumes is one of the least often disturbed of literary cemeteries."

The special idea in selecting these papers for republication has been to throw light on the human and domestic side of old English social life. Several articles are by those who are no longer amongst us, for instance, 'Some Words on the Mace,' by that voluminous writer Llewellynn Jewitt. Other contributors, who are happily living, are Lord Dillon, Miss Toulmin Smith, and the editor himself. The book opens with an entertaining short treatise on 'A Thirteenth-Century Book of Etiquette.' It consists of an account of a brief manuscript concerning the courtesies of the table, by a monk of Lombardy, which is extant among the many treasures of the Ambrosian Library at Milan; it is known only to a few specialists. The happy suggestion is made that it is bad manners to criticize food unduly, or to make such remarks as "This is badly cooked, or too salt." Another hint not infrequently needed at the present time is "Do not while eating fondle dogs or cats or other pets; it is not right to touch animals with hands which touch the food." Yet another piece of advice is excellent at all times: "Do not tell at table doleful tales, nor eat with a morose or melancholy air, but take care your words are cheery." A few of the hints take us back to the customs of the period when they were written, reminding us of the time when each guest carried at his girdle his own serving-knife: "When eating with others," remarks Fra Bonvesin, "do not sheath your knife before every one else at table has done the same."

This paper is cited as a fair example of the matter provided, but many others are of equal interest. The most elaborate article is that by Mr. H. B. Wheatley on 'The History and Development of the House.' The book is brightened with twenty-nine illustrations.

ALTHOUGH dated 1907 on the title-page, *The Tragedy of Russia in Pacific Asia*, 2 vols. (New York, the Outing Publishing Company), was only sent us for review in mid-August of this year. In any case, it made a late appearance for a journalistic account of a war on which hundreds of books have gone before. From most of these it no doubt differs, inasmuch as it forms a record of the whole land-war, except the operations against Port Arthur, and includes some brief account of the sea-fights. Mr. F. McCormick repeats himself in the way of the Duchesse d'Abrantès. He makes mistakes in all the tongues. He seems to have conversed with his Russian hosts in bad Chinese when they were private, and in bad French when they were of higher rank. Nevertheless, we are glad to possess the volumes for their many merits: each of the successive pictures of the state of the Russian army in its retreat is vivid, and on the whole the story told is in essentials true. The very ignorance of Russian ways, which leads the author to describe, as though they were local, habits common to all who live between the German frontier and the Pacific, lends freshness to his judgment. The disappearance of the traveller's passport into the hands of the police, and the police *visa* required for departure, are of Moscow, as they are of Harbin. On the Persian and on the Rouman frontier, as much as

on the Japanese, Russians "drink tea out of glasses." Inability to spell the simple Russian words he uses does not prevent the author from giving solid proof of "the disgraceful manner in which" the Viceroy and other representatives of Russia "precipitated" war, "and the scandalous incompetency with which they met it." His very contradictions do not spoil his picture. Although the established facts are set forth, and support the opinion just quoted, there is one passage that alludes to the "precipitation of war by the Japanese." Mr. McCormick argues out the question whether the actual outbreak of war was "accidental." He may rest assured that all who kept their eyes open, and were free from prejudice, knew nine or ten weeks in advance, what must be the moment chosen, should the Russians continue to be blind to facts. Those who knew both the Japanese and the Russians were also aware what must be the inevitable result. We agree with our author in finding in Kouroupatkin the hero among the indifferent generals. He "never lost the respect and reverence due to a great man. He was the leading figure of the war.... and at the same time, a Russian."

*Notes on Chaucer: a Commentary on the Prolog and Six Canterbury Tales.* By Henry B. Hinckley. (Massachusetts, the Nonotuck Press.)—It is always a pleasure to write notes on an old and classical text. One gets together in doing it an amount of out-of-the-way fragments of erudition, and we should say that Mr. Hinckley has not lost the time spent in collecting his notes. But we fail to see any reason for printing them. He does not seem to have tapped any new sources, nor does he appear to be familiar with the commonplaces of mediæval manners and thoughts. Let us adduce as an example his note on 'The Nun's Priest's Tale,' where the old dame sets her mastiff on the fox: "Talbot. It is unlikely that any man connected with this humble homestead bore the aristocratic name of Talbot, and therefore I take Talbot to be a dog." Mr. Hinckley may be referred for confirmation of his conjecture to any good American dictionary—the 'Century,' for example. In another note he infers that Chaucer would be ignorant of the mediæval commonplace as to the seats of the "animavegetabilis," "sensitiva," and "rationalis." His notions of the text of Chaucer may be judged by his statement that he thinks the Hengwrt Manuscript has been strangely neglected; and many of his pronouncements lead one to regret that he did not weigh the advice given by Dr. Johnson to the lady who had many irons in the fire. All that is of value in the book could have been condensed into a short paper for the Modern Language Association.

*The Pearl: an Anonymous English Poem of the Fourteenth Century.* Rendered in Prose by Charles G. Osgood. (Princeton, New Jersey.)—This is a pleasing translation of this now well-known poem, which we can recommend both for accuracy and good feeling, though it is professedly modern in tone. It is very well printed. The version is made from the text published by the author in the "Belles-Lettres" series some two years ago—one which we may commend to the notice of Middle English students.

MESSRS. NELSON & SONS' neat and well-printed little volumes in red cloth at sevenpence are one of the wonders in the way of cheap books which the present age has evolved. The novels issued maintain a high standard. Two of the latest, *Owd Bob*



and *The Duenna of a Genius*, may be commended as excellent holiday reading.

### THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AT BRIGHTON.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION held their thirty-first annual meeting this year at Brighton. The members and delegates, about 400 in number, coming from all parts of the United Kingdom, and including some from America and the Continent, took part in preliminary business on Monday last. They visited the Hove Library in the afternoon, and in the evening were entertained at a reception in the Public Library, Museum, and Fine-Art Galleries by the Local Committee, and were officially welcomed by the Mayor of Brighton (Alderman J. P. Slingsby Roberts).

On Tuesday morning the members assembled in the Royal Pavilion, and the President for the coming year (Mr. C. Thomas-Stanford) delivered his inaugural address. He said the only qualification he possessed for the post was a love of books. He was one of that ancient company of bibliomaniacs to whom books were not merely human wisdom or unwisdom exhibited in print; not merely the chief means of disseminating knowledge, and almost the only means of preserving it; but also of interest as things in themselves, historically and sentimentally as well as practically; of interest even for what may be considered their non-essential parts—their paper, their type, even their outer covering—points which some of those who produced books, and many of those who used them, did not always hold in due regard. Book-lovers may at least claim that they do something to raise the standard of production in these directions, and by their study of the methods of the past, perhaps even by an undue admiration for them, help to check the excessive commercialism of the day. He congratulated Brighton on having the opportunity of welcoming an Association representative of a calling which had won its way to a place among the honourable and learned professions. He wished to call attention to one characteristic of the Brighton Library—its local collection. Public libraries had a unique opportunity of gathering and preserving literary matter of local interest. We have had in these days a great revival of local spirit. It was fostered by our games and sports; it was directed by our local societies; and it was being made use of by our Government for the purposes of national defence. To excite and satisfy an intelligent curiosity as to the records of the town or county in which one lived was a matter of great importance. Nothing of local interest should be considered too trifling to preserve. The rubbish of one generation was the treasure of the next, and what was passing almost unheeded before our eyes to-day might be matter for history to-morrow. The practice of the Brighton Library in this respect was thoroughly sound. Every book or pamphlet produced in or relating to the county of Sussex was added to a separate local collection; an effort was made to collect all works written by Sussex authors, that is, authors who were really connected with the county, and not merely visitors to it; and local newspapers were as far as possible preserved. The result was a literary gathering of the highest value, and the greatest importance to intelligent inquirers in the county. It was perhaps going too far to suggest that those priceless records of our local history, the parish registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials, should be

deposited in our public libraries, where they would be adequately guarded, and open to access under fitting conditions.

There was one important matter on which the President desired to speak, which was the extension of the library movement to rural districts. Under existing conditions any rural parish might take advantage of the Library Acts and provide itself with a public library, levying a rate not exceeding one penny in the pound for its foundation and support. If it were possible to conceive an Act of Parliament as perpetrating a joke, this might pass as a choice effort in that direction, for there were thousands of rural parishes in which the rate permitted would produce a sum of twenty pounds a year or less. If some parishes had come under the Act and established libraries, it was of course the case that most of the cost had been, and continued to be, borne by private benefactors. Several schemes were in more or less successful operation, one of the most interesting of which was that of the Bishop of Hereford. No permanent and widespread remedy could be found except in a comprehensive scheme worked by the County Councils. We had already taken the control of education from the village School Boards, and constituted the County Councils the educational authority. It was their business to look after the training of the young; it should be their business also to provide the children they had educated with the means of using and developing that education in after life.

The President next called upon Mr. A. Jennings (Brighton) to read a paper on 'Fiction in the Public Library.' He pointed out that every public lending library in the United Kingdom issued for home reading more works of fiction than any other class of literature. High as was the proportion of fiction circulated, it could be advanced almost to an indefinite extent by an increase in the supply of recent novels. Pressure was brought to bear upon Library Committees to go further and further in this direction.

The subject gave rise to a long and interesting debate. Mr. L. S. Jast (Croydon) did not think that the circulation of fiction played so large a part in the work of the public library as was suggested. Mr. J. Ballinger (Cardiff) thought the real danger lay in the moral side of the question. Mr. Barrett (Glasgow) said that in his library they found a useful plan was not to buy any novel not twelve months old. Mr. H. R. Tedder (Athenæum) could not help noticing the very inferior literary merit of a large proportion, not only of the novels, but also of other classes of books to be found on public library shelves. Much mischief was often done in the name of morality. In reference to the moral question, Mr. Snowsill (Camberwell) thought it difficult to know where to draw the line. Sir William Bailey (Salford) was optimistic, and did not consider that novel-reading harmed anybody. Councillor Abbott (Manchester) loved fiction, but believed in a policy of discrimination. Mr. Burgoyne (Lambeth) said that other considerations than those of literary merit had to be taken into account. Mr. Capel Shaw (Birmingham) wanted to see fiction abundantly represented in public libraries. Mr. H. D. Roberts (Brighton) did not think public libraries were created to supply fiction. The discussion was continued by Messrs. Upson, Baker, Rickwood, and Madeley, and finally the following resolutions were carried:—

"1. That the function of a public lending library is to provide good literature for circulation among its readers.

"2. That every public lending library should be

amply supplied with fiction that has attained the position of classical literature.

"3. That the purchase of mere ephemeral fiction of no literary value, even without offence, is not within the proper province of a public lending library."

A paper on 'The Interior Decoration of Libraries,' by Mr. Wilfrid Walter and Mr. C. H. Grinling, was read by Mr. Walter. The painted walls of ancient libraries had been open books to the public, but modern libraries were mere mortuary chapels. Ruskin believed the proper decoration of public buildings to be the true political economy of art.

In the discussion Mr. E. A. Baker (Woolwich) said his own library had to thank the readers of the paper for promised mural decoration. Mr. Tedder remarked that librarians ought to be grateful to architects and painters who united to make libraries beautiful, but they must remember that after all books were the most important objects in a library and its best ornaments, and artists should be invited to restrict their efforts to parts of the building not required for the housing of books. Mr. Walter in reply admitted that to over-decorate a library was as tasteless as not to decorate it at all.

The proceedings were continued on Wednesday and Thursday.

### MARY SUSANNA LEE.

MISS LEE, who was born September 30th, 1846, was a writer of stories which have appeared during the last forty years, and gave pleasure to many young people and some older readers. Several of them were written in collaboration with a sister. 'Lucy's Campaign,' which appeared in 1868, 'Rosamond Fane' in 1870, and 'Joachim's Spectacles' in 1876, all went through more than one edition; and 'The Oak Staircase,' published in 1872, has had many editions, of which the last appeared in 1907. With her sisters Catharine and Frances, Miss Lee wrote five stories: 'Gold-hanger Woods,' 'Mrs. Dimsdale's Grandchildren,' 'The Family Coach,' 'St. Dunstan's Fair,' and 'Miss Coventry's Maid.' Besides these she wrote many shorter stories which appeared in *The Monthly Packet* and elsewhere.

Miss Lee's father was a surgeon of literary tastes, who retired early in life from his profession, and lived in a rural part of Kent with his daughters. He used to relate how the wife of a former landowner of the district, a beauty of the Court of Charles II., burst into tears when her husband told her that the coach was at the door to carry her to spend the rest of her days at East and West Peckham, and his daughters contrasted their happiness in its seclusion with her wretchedness.

After their father's death Miss Lee and her sisters inherited a pleasant old house near Bishop's Stortford, and there she died on July 31st. She had the power of seeing what was interesting and illustrative of human nature in the society around her, so that her works are truthful and original studies, and she always took a kindly view of the country life she knew so well. She has made one of her heroines express the affection which she herself felt for the field of her own observations:—

"And though she knew now that the dear old village was no paradise, and that sorrow and sin existed there to the full, as much as elsewhere, her affection for it remained the same, and for her, at least, the light that only childish eyes can see, shone from the past, and seemed to gild it still."



# THE FORTHCOMING CONGRESS OF THE PRESS AT BERLIN.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL CONGRESS OF THE PRESS will be held at Berlin between the 21st and 26th of September. The federated Associations of the Press, which meet annually in congress, have reason to congratulate themselves on the programme issued by their German colleagues. The invitation to Berlin was postponed last year in favour of the meeting at Bordeaux, and this delay has given Germany the opportunity of making unparalleled preparations for entertaining the Congress in the departments of both work and play. The Congress will meet in the Chamber of the Reichstag, and rooms for the use of members during the sittings have been allotted in the same building. An official welcome to the Reichstag, and a reception by the Municipality of Berlin, are the opening ceremonies of the Congress week.

Among the questions which will come under discussion are several hardy annuals, such as 'The Constitution of Professional Tribunals,' the pet ideal of Herr Wilhelm Singer (Vienna), the President; 'Professional Secrecy in Matters concerning the Press,' a subject on which our French confrères always wax eloquent; and a Report on the present conditions and possible developments of 'Provident Fund Institutions of the Press,' a subject which was opened for the first time at Bordeaux, and has a refreshingly practical ring about it. Among all the entries on the full agenda, I venture to prophesy that this (No. III.) will be of the greatest interest to the British section, though unfortunately no English name appears among the list of introducers of the discussion: practical men such as MM. Humbert (France), Heintzmann-Savine (Belgium), and Raimondi (Italy) have it in charge, and English members might do well to look up the subject of provident funds, insurance, and profit-sharing schemes, for in a matter eminently *praktisch* an appeal is certain to be made to the experience of the English Press.

Another distinctly useful subject to be considered is 'The Unification of the Laws for the Protection of Artistic and Literary Property,' which must interest everybody, whatever his nationality. Finally there is a Report on 'The General Work of the Congress,' to consider the ways and means of strengthening and developing its effect and usefulness. To that question the hospitable Press of Berlin gives the best of all possible answers, for it is in personal contact and acquaintance, and the growth of understanding and esteem, that the real efficacy of Press or any other Congresses lies.

Besides the public receptions, there will be a banquet given by the Berlin Press, and another by the merchants in the Stock Exchange; a gala performance at the Opera, various public luncheons, visits to the royal castles, and an excursion by special train to Frankfurt am Main and Wiesbaden, where the members of the Congress will be further entertained.

Travelling has been made as easy as possible for the members of associations affiliated to the Congress movement. Railway tickets from the German frontier to Berlin are free both ways, and delegates crossing France also travel gratis; hotels are offering special concessions, and an organizing Committee at Berlin undertakes to secure rooms at reasonable prices for intending visitors. In fact, everything is most carefully prepared for the comfort and enjoyment of the delegates, who, with

the ladies accompanying them, will number about 600.

It is to be hoped that at the conclusion of the Berlin Congress the British International Association of Journalists, in the person of its President, Major G. F. Gratwicke (Exeter), may be in a position to invite the Congress of 1909 to hold its sittings in London. Already contributions to a considerable amount have been received by the Treasurer of the Reception Fund (Mr. J. H. Warden, Hendon, Middlesex), and some excellent entertainment is promised; but to receive six hundred delegates in a manner befitting the honour of our metropolis is no light enterprise, and cannot be undertaken without a secure financial basis.

G. B. STUART.

## HARRIET SHELLEY.

Edgbarrow, Crowthorne, Berks.

It has come to my knowledge that a letter in Shelley's handwriting exists, the full contents of which cannot have been known to Prof. Dowden when he inserted a mangled copy of it in his 'Life of Shelley.' It is fair to the memory of Shelley's first wife that the full contents of that letter should be made public. The letter, dated 16 Dec., 1816, proves that Eliza Westbrook succeeded in working upon her father's mind with infamous tales against Harriet Shelley until the old man drove the latter from his house, and threw her penniless upon the London streets. That she afterwards fell into bad ways, and eventually destroyed herself, is not, by the light of that letter, surprising. Its contents amply justify Trelawny in upholding Harriet Shelley against that concerted hypocrisy which, in order to deify the poet *côte que côte*, tried to prove that Harriet had been unfaithful to Shelley prior to his elopement with Mary Godwin. This Trelawny knew to be absolutely false. The facts known to Shelley at the time of Harriet's death were sufficient to convince him that she had been driven to evil courses by the heartless conduct of Eliza Westbrook, her sister, who hoped thereby to secure for herself the entire fortune of their father.

How far Prof. Dowden was justified in saying that "no act of Shelley's during the two years which immediately preceded her death tended to cause the rash act which brought her life to a close," no one but himself can determine. But it would be impossible to deny that Shelley's desertion of his wife was the immediate cause of all the evil that befell her. When one considers all the circumstances of the case—Shelley living openly with Mary Godwin, and deeming his full duty towards his lawful wife discharged by an allowance of money for her bare necessities—one finds it difficult to understand how any excuse for Shelley could have been devised. Matthew Arnold in his 'Essays' has given pretty clearly his view of the matter.

Prof. Dowden tells us that Shelley left his wife, believing that she was unfaithful to him. In that case it was Shelley's plain duty to verify his suspicions, get a divorce, and marry Mary Godwin. He did nothing of the kind. He lamented his fate in verse and prose, wrote affectionate letters to his girl-wife (she was only nineteen!), and went off with another woman. As a fact, Shelley had no grounds for any such suspicion against his wife. In the words of Prof. Dowden,

"it is certain that some cause or causes of deep division between Shelley and his wife were in operation during the early part of the year 1814. To guess at the precise nature of these causes, in the absence of definite statement, were useless."

That is well; but Shelley speaks more plainly. He has stated, in writing, that he and his wife were "disunited by incurable dissensions." That is a very different reason for a separation—little more, in fact, than what the lawyers call incompatibility of temper—from the reason advanced, on the strength of a mere rumour, by Shelley worshippers, to condone the poet's heartless conduct towards his wife. It certainly seems difficult to believe that Shelley would have thus addressed an erring wife:—

Thou only virtuous, gentle, kind,  
Amid a world of hate.

Oh, trust for once no erring guide!  
Bid the remorseless feeling flee:  
'Tis malice, 'tis revenge, 'tis pride,  
'Tis anything but thee;  
Oh, deign a nobler pride to prove,  
And pity if thou canst not love.

In that same month, May, 1814, Shelley's heart was given to Mary Godwin. Harriet was forgotten. This is how in June the poet, like the cuckoo, changes tune:—

Upon my heart thy accents sweet  
Of peace and pity fell like dew  
On flowers half dead; thy lips did meet  
Mine tremblingly.

No wonder, then, that Shelley "was coming to believe that his wedded union with Harriet was a thing of the past." Harriet must have thought so too; for she wrote to Hookham early in July to ask where Shelley was, and saying that she was in a dreadful state of suspense. Two months after writing to ask his wife both for her "pity and her love," Shelley left England with Mary Godwin.

That Shelley had no knowledge of Harriet's alleged unfaithfulness until January, 1817, is certain. When the tale was at last unfolded to him by Godwin, after Harriet's death, the sole authority for that statement was an unnamed informer. The news was balm to Shelley's conscience, and he told Mary without delay that Harriet had been unfaithful to him in March, 1814. It must be true because Godwin had told him so. Now this is very remarkable, because it was in March, 1814, that Shelley took the trouble to remarry Harriet in the presence of her father and another witness! The truth of the matter probably lies in the fact that Shelley, because of a poetic temperament, and Harriet, because she was prosaic, grew tired of the way in which they were living. Harriet resented his flirtations and his reckless mode of life, and was not very tactful in her manner of showing it. Shelley, on the other hand, grew weary of matrimonial dissensions, and on meeting Mary Godwin he centred his affections upon her, regardless of all previous protestations, and of his moral duty both as a husband and a father. Shelley tried to make up for it afterwards by letters, and by sundry acts of kindness. He even went so far as to invite his discarded wife (who, we are told, was unfaithful to him) to join the happy pair in Switzerland in August, 1814. This was fine poetic *astro*; no poetaster could have done it. But Harriet was prosaic, and declined. Prof. Dowden seems to have his doubts about the value of the excuse made for Shelley by his worshippers, for he says bluntly: "No one who is not a rash partisan would assert that Harriet" (up to the time when Shelley deserted her) "was not innocent." That Mary Shelley was not much impressed by the tales which she had heard of Harriet's conduct in 1814 is evident by her novel 'Lodore,' which is almost a literal transcript from her life and that of Shelley in 1814, after their return from the Continent. There is not one word in 'Lodore' to mark Harriet's infidelity prior to the period before her death. If Mary Shelley had really believed the scandal

she might have gone far to justify her own conduct, in July, 1814, by mentioning it. But Mary could not reconcile it with her conscience to repeat that charge against Harriet. She cast all the blame on Eliza Westbrook, who, in the letter to which I have referred, appears to deserve Shelley's bitterest invectives.

This dark, sad story affects the fame of one whose life, in almost every other respect, was a noble example. That Shelley never would have adopted the tactics which, after his death, were pursued by the Boscombe coterie is absolutely certain. He, indeed, was too noble to seek defence by defaming the character of the dead. In every act and mood Shelley was always willing to face the world in arms. All that he sought, after Harriet's death, were the means by which, without sacrifice of truth, he might allay the pangs of his own sleepless conscience.

RICHARD EDGUMBE.

### THE ROLL OF BATTLE ABBEY.

4, Lawn Road, N.W., Aug. 17, 1908.

THROUGH the kindness of Dr. Furnivall and Dr. F. Brie of Marburg, I have been allowed to see the proof-sheets of Part II. of 'The Brut,' which the latter is now passing through the press for publication by the Early English Text Society. One of his extracts from a hitherto unpublished MS. (Harl. 53) contains a list of names from the Roll of Battle Abbey which does not appear to be included among the eleven or twelve already known, and it adds a new fact that may be serviceable in any subsequent treatment of the question. The original roll (or book) has certainly disappeared, but hitherto no one seems to have known how this happened. Dr. Brie's extract (p. 534) shows that the book was borrowed from the Abbot of Battle by order of Henry V., and was never returned.

Much scorn has been poured on the claim of the lists to be regarded as authentic sources of information, some saying that they were concocted by some unknown herald about the end of the fifteenth century, others that no attempt was made to connect them with Battle Abbey before the time of Elizabeth, while others, again, doubt whether any such book ever existed at Battle at all. Dr. Brie's extract not only sets these doubts at rest, but also seems to supply the true explanation of the origin of the list that is known to have been drawn up in 1419, which is probably the source from which all the subsequent ones were derived.

J. HAMILTON WYLIE.

### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

#### ENGLISH.

##### Theology.

Miller (A. V.), Sermons on Modern Spiritualism, 2/6 net.  
Mudie-Smith (B.), What a Missionary Society Does, 6d. net.  
A popular account of the work of the London Missionary Society for 1908.

##### Law.

French Civil Code, Translated by E. B. Wright, 25s.  
Fulton's Public Trustee Act, 6d. net.  
Holland (T. Erskine), The Laws of War on Land, Written and Unwritten, 6d. net.  
Jenks' Civil Law, Part IV., 5s. net.  
Kinney (A.), Probate and Administration Act, 9d. net.

##### Fine Art and Archaeology.

Corstopitum: Report of the Excavations in 1907. Edited by R. H. Forster, with contributions by H. H. E. Craster, F. Haverfield, W. H. Knowles, and A. Meek. Reprinted from the *Archæologia Eliana*.  
Essex Archaeological Society Transactions, Vol. X., Part IV. Stabb (J.), Some Old Devon Churches: their Road-Screens, Pulpits, Fonts, &c., 7/6 net. With 126 illustrations from photographs by the author.

##### Poetry and the Drama.

Baines (Frank), The Tragical History of Leonardo Salviati, a Noble Florentine, 5s. net. A play in four acts.  
Sauter (E.), The Death of Gracchus. A tragedy. Private edition.

##### Music.

Dunstan (R.), A Cyclopedic Dictionary of Music, 7/6 net. Comprising 14,000 musical terms and phrases, 6,000 biographical notices of musicians, and 500 articles on musical topics.

##### Bibliography.

Class List of Best Books and Annual of Bibliography, 1/6 net. Compiled for the Library Association.

##### Political Economy.

Dictionary of Political Economy: Vol. III. N-Z, 21/ net. Edited by R. H. Inglis Palgrave. A corrected edition, with Appendix.  
Herbert (Auberon), The Voluntarist Creed, and A Plea for Voluntarism, 2/ net. The former is the Herbert Spencer Lecture delivered at Oxford, June 7, 1906.

##### History and Biography.

Berry (W. Grinton), France since Waterloo, 6s. A succinct account for ordinary readers, with illustrations and maps.  
Breasted (J. H.), A History of the Ancient Egyptians, 6s. With 4 maps and 3 plans.  
Feet of Fines for Essex, Part IX. Edited by R. E. G. Kirk.  
Gould (G. M.), Concerning Lafcadio Hearn, 8/6 net. A candid and outspoken study, with a Bibliography by Laura Stedman, and 5 illustrations.  
Hare (C.), Courts and Camps of the Italian Renaissance, 10/6. A mirror of the life and times of Count Baldassare Castiglione, derived largely from his own letters and other contemporary sources, to which is added an epitome of 'The Book of the Courtier,' with appreciations and annotations.  
Hird (F.), Victoria the Woman, 7/6 net. Deals with the Queen's childhood, her courtship and marriage, her domestic life, and her friendships with some of the famous men and women of her reign, and has a photographic frontispiece and fifteen full-page plates.  
Magoffin (R. Van Denan), A Study of the Topography and Municipal History of Preneasta. One of the Johns Hopkins University Studies.  
Michie (J. G.), Deeds and Tales: or, Men and Manners on Highland Deeds since 1745, 3/6 net. New Edition, with Autobiography, portrait, and illustrations.  
Selincourt (Hugh de), Great Raleigh, 10/6 net. A study intended for the general reader, with 16 illustrations.  
Sergeant (P. W.), The Empress Josephine, Napoleon's Enchantress, 2 vols., 24/ net. With 34 illustrations.  
Wright (Rev. C. H. H.), Light from Egyptian Papyri on Jewish History before Christ, 3/ net.

##### Geography and Travel.

Holland (Clive), From the North Foreland to Penzance, 12/6 net. Describes the ports and harbours of the South Coast, with illustrations in colour after Maurice Randall.  
Kelly's Directory of Essex, Hertfordshire, and Middlesex, 30s.  
Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 36s.  
Mair (C.), Through the Mackenzie Basin. A narrative of the Athabasca and Peace River Treaty Expedition of 1896, with a map of the country ceded, and numerous photographs of native life and scenery; also notes on the Mammals and Birds of Northern Canada, by Roderick Macfarlane.  
Miltoun (Francis), In the Land of Mosques and Minarets, 7/6 net. An account of journeyings in Algeria and Tunisia, with illustrations from drawings and paintings by Blanche McManus.  
Reynolds (J. B.), Regional Geography: Asia.  
Ryves (Reginald), The King's Highway, 5s. net. Describes the nature, purpose, and development of roads and road systems.  
Southsea and Portsmouth at a Glance. A guide designed and edited by Walter P. Watkins, and issued by the Southsea and Portsmouth Entertainment Committee. It is liberally illustrated, and has an excellent thumb index.

##### Sports and Pastimes.

Armistead (W. H.), Trout Waters: Management and Angling, 3/6 net. Treats of the development of a trout water by means of cultivation and adaptation of the natural environment rather than by stocking.  
Winans (W.), The Sporting Rifle, 21/ net. Deals with the shooting of big and little game, and describes the principal classes of sporting weapons.

##### Education.

Wahlegrave (A. J.), A Teacher's Handbook of Moral Lessons, 1/6 net.

##### Philology.

Persius and Juvenal, Saturne, 3s. Edited by S. G. Owen. Second Edition. Part of the Scriptorum Classicorum Bibliotheca Oxoniensis.

Terence, Comedies, 6s. Edited with Introduction and notes by Prof. S. G. Ashmore of Schenectady, N.Y.

##### School-Books.

Castle (F.), Practical Arithmetic and Mensuration, 2s.  
Den's Andersen in German, 1/4. Edited by Walter Rippmann, with illustrations by Thomas, Charles, and William Robinson.  
Drabble (E.), Elementary Botany, 2/6.  
Evans (A. J.) and Dixon (F. N.), History of Great Britain and Ireland, 1763-1815, 2/6.  
Jones (H. S.), A Modern Arithmetic with Graphic and Practical Exercises, Part II., 2/6.  
Livy, Scenes from the Life of Hannibal, edited by W. D. Lowe, 1/6.

##### Science.

Elder (Dr. M. D.), The Endowment of Motherhood, 1/ net.  
Ehrlich (Prof. Paul), Experimental Researches on Specific Therapeutics, 2/6 net. The Harben Lectures for 1907 of the Royal Institute of Public Health.  
Garbe (R.), The Application of Highly Superheated Steam to Locomotives, 7/6. A reprint from a series of articles in *The Engineer*, with illustrations and tables by Leslie S. Robertson.  
Hutchison (R.), Applied Physiology, 7/6 net. A handbook for students of medicine.  
Larner (E. T.), The Principles of Alternating Currents, 3/6 net. For students of electrical engineering.

Lyon (M. W.), Remarks on the Horns and on the Systematic Position of the American Antelope. One of the U.S. National Museum publications.

##### Juvenile Books.

Chesterton (Alice M.), The Magic Garden, 1/6 net. Stories for children at home and at school, with illustrations.  
Potter (B.), The Tale of Jemima Puddle-Duck, 1/ net.  
Protheroe (E.), St. Merville's Scholarship Boys, 3/6.

##### Fiction.

Bagot (R.), Anthony Cuthbert, 6s. Placed partly on the Northumbrian Border and partly in Tuscany.  
Bojer (Johan), The Power of a Lie, 2/6. A story of forgery in which the innocent man is imprisoned and the guilty one held in honour. Translated from the Norwegian by Jessie Muir, with an Introduction by Hall Caine.  
Cave (J.), The Wiles of a Wife, 6s.  
Celestina: or, the Tragi-Comedy of Calisto and Melibea, 6s. net. Translated from the Spanish by James Mabbe, 1631. In the Library of Early Novelists.  
Chesney (Weatherby), The Claimant, 6s. The story of a prodigal who returned, but there was some doubt as to whether he was the real prodigal, and it is upon this that the plot of the story depends.  
Fitchett (W. H.), A Pawn in the Game, 6s. A tale of the days of Napoleon.  
Gould (Nat), The Little Wonder, 1/ net. Popular Edition.  
Hatfield (F.), The Realm of Light. Remarkable experiences in a hitherto undiscovered country.  
Hayes (Hiram W.), Paul Anthony, Christian.  
Heath (Helena), Propulsion of Domenica, 3/6. The propulsion is towards the East End of London from a farm, and leads to marriage.  
Macpherson (J. F.), Yetta the Magnificent, 6s. Yetta is a "comedy actress," and her marriage is the subject of the book.  
Marchmont (A. W.), My Lost Self, 6s. Deals with the imprisonment of an American by brigands on an island off the coast of Italy.  
Methods of Mr. Ames, by the Author of 'The Adventures of John John.' 6s.  
Murray (D. Christie), A Woman in Armour, 6s. Described as a romance of the hour.  
Phillipotts (Eden), The Virgin in Judgment, 6s. The scene is laid on Dartmoor, and the story deals with social and other relationships of the natives.  
Richardson (H. Handel), Maurice Guest, 6s.  
Warren (Maude R.), The Land of the Living. An American love-story.

##### General Literature.

André (G. G.), Our Criminal Fellow-Citizens, 1/ net. The "purpose of this book is to direct attention to the unrighteous basis of the existing penal system, and to rouse the popular mind to a consciousness of the fact that through its demoralizing influence social progress is being seriously delayed."  
Kaiser (J.), The Card System at the Office, Vol. I., 5s. net.  
Sherlock (F.), Hints for Churchwardens, Sidesmen, and Others, 1/ net. New Edition.

##### Pamphlets.

O'Connor (G. B.), Irish Interests and Tariff Reform, 2d.  
Second Ballot, 1d. Issued by the Proportional Representation Society.

#### FOREIGN.

##### Fine Art and Archaeology.

Réau (L.), Cologne, 4fr. One of the series of Les Villes d'Art célèbres.

##### History and Biography.

Eflsaga Jóns Olafssonar Indíafara, Part I. Has a few reproductions of old drawings.  
Islenzkt Fornbréfasafn, Vol. VIII. Part III. Part of the Diplomatarium Islandicum, and treats of the years 1513-21.  
Safn til Sögu, Islands og Islenzkra Bókmenta, Vol. IV. Part II.  
Sýslumannasögur, Vol. III. Part IV.

##### Geography and Travel.

Thoroddson (T.), Lysing Islands, Vol. I. Part II. Has a few illustrations in the text.

##### General Literature.

Skírnir, Part II.

\* \* All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

## Literary Gossip.

The *International* for September will open with an article by the editor, Dr. Rodolphe Broda, on 'The Future of Marriage.' M. Paul Margueritte will contribute a study of 'The Problem of Divorce in France,' and M. Jacques Bertillon one on 'Legislation, and the Frequency of Marriage.' Mr. G. F. Abbott will write on 'The Macedonian Question,' and Sir Robert Stout on 'The Maori as Land Reformer.' Dr. C. W. Saleeby will deal with 'The Infant Mortality Campaign in Great Britain,' and a writer who takes the name of "Indicus" with 'The Religious Awakening of India.'



In their new novel 'Wroth,' which will be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder on September 10, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Castle have broken more or less new ground. The scene of the story is laid in the early days of the last century.

SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS will publish immediately 'The Book of Isaiah,' by the Rev. G. H. Box, author with Dr. Oesterley of 'The Religion and Worship of the Synagogue.' The book will consist of a critical translation which aims at reproducing the rhythmical form of the original, together with copious notes on the text.

THE REV. GEORGE TYRRELL has written a Preface for the new edition of the Abbé Loisy's book 'The Gospel and the Church,' which the same firm announce for immediate publication.

MR STUART REID's book on Sir Richard Tangye, announced by us last week, is not a 'Life and Letters,' but a personal appreciation based on Sir Richard's papers, to which Mr. Reid has access as his literary executor.

MR. ALFRED NOYES has completed his epic 'Drake.' The first three Books were published a couple of years ago, and the final portion of the work—Books IV. to XII.—will be published early next month.

An interesting book promised by Messrs. Chatto & Windus is the Latin text of the 'Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum,' with a translation by Mr. F. G. Stokes. This is the first time that this important document of the Reformation has been put into English.

MR. JOHN MURRAY is following up his "Wisdom of the East" Series with a new one dealing with Oriental romance. Many strange and marvellous tales hitherto inaccessible to the Western public will now appear for the first time in English. Sir Arthur Wollaston has drawn upon the fables of Pilpai for his 'Tales within Tales,' which will be published in October. Others from the Sanskrit, Chinese, Japanese, and Arabic will follow at regular intervals. The title of the series will be "The Romance of the East."

MR. WERNER LAURIE is publishing 'The South Americans,' by Mr. Arthur Ruhl. The book is liberally illustrated with photographs and drawings, and gives a lively account of Venezuela, Brazil, Argentine, Chile, Peru, Bolivia, and Panama. An Appendix gives statistics of each country's population, trade, &c.

THE same publisher is also issuing 'Camp Fires on Desert Lava,' by Mr. William T. Hornaday. The book is a complement of the author's 'Camp Fires in the Canadian Rockies,' and describes an expedition made from Tucson, Arizona, across the desert, to the region surrounding Pinacate in the north-west of Mexico.

A NEW volume of the Colonial Series of Calendars of State Papers in the Public Record Office, edited by Mr. Cecil Headlam, will shortly be published. The period covered is the year 1699, which witnessed the capture of Capt. Kidd and the disastrous end of the Darien expedition.

MR. ELKAN NATHAN ADLER has written a book entitled 'Auto de Fé and Jew,' which Mr. Henry Frowde is about to publish. Mr. Adler sketches the effect of the Inquisition in Spain and Portugal, particularly in regard to the Crypto-Jews who came within its purview. His lists—chronologically arranged—comprise nearly 2,000 burnings which took place in Spain and Portugal and their American and Indian colonies from the establishment of the Holy Office until its final abolition, early in the nineteenth century.

MESSRS. BELL announce 'The Pinafore Picture Book,' the story of H.M.S. Pinafore retold by Sir W. S. Gilbert for juvenile readers, with illustrations by Miss Alice Woodward.

A PERFECT copy of one of the scarcest of Americana, Samuel Penhallow's 'History of the Wars of New-England,' 1726 (of which there are probably several copies to be unearthed in Great Britain), is to be sold in New York this autumn. Apparently only eight copies have been sold at auction during the last thirty years, and only one of these in London. The example about to be offered is not only perfect, but also in the original binding—wooden boards covered with sheepskin.

MR. W. BLISS writes concerning the announcement of Mr. Courthope's new poem:—

"Compare Boswell's 'Life of Johnson' (1776, age 67), p. 251, edition edited by Percy Fitzgerald, 1897: 'Johnson. You know there is already "The Hop Garden: a Poem."'"

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Booksellers' Provident Institution held on Thursday, the 20th inst., 115*l*. was voted to members and widows of members, and two new members were elected.

THE quarterly meeting of the Booksellers' Provident Retreat, Abbots Langley, was held on the same evening, when it was reported that everything in connexion with the Retreat was in highly satisfactory order.

THE death is announced of a well-known American literary man, Mr. Ainsworth Rand Spofford, who was born at Gilmanston, N.H., on September 12th, 1825. At first a bookseller and publisher at Cincinnati, Mr. Spofford for a time was editor of *The Cincinnati Daily Commercial*, and then obtained a post in the Congregational Library at Washington, of which he was chairman from 1864 to 1897. He wrote and edited a number of books, notably the 'Annual American Almanac,' the 'Library of Choice Literature,' the 'Library of Historic Characters and Famous Events,' and the 'Library of Wit and Humour.' His most recent work was 'A Book for all Readers' (1900).

It has been decided to preserve, and to keep up as a permanent memorial, the suite of apartments at No. 82, Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris, where Sully-Prudhomme resided.

PARIS lost last week a clever journalist in M. Henri Edmond Harduin, who died at Montigny (Vosges). Born in Paris in 1846, he was for many years a student

of financial and economic subjects, on which he wrote for *Le Petit Journal*, *Le Journal*, and other papers. For some years he lived in Rome, where he edited a daily newspaper in French, *L'Italie*; and on his return to France he became associated with *L'Illustration*, in which his 'Courrier de Paris' was for long an attractive feature. In 1896 he joined the staff of *Le Matin*, in which until recently his light articles, under the general heading of 'Propos d'un Parisien,' attracted a large circle of readers.

M. HECTOR FRANCE, the novelist, who died last week, was born at Mirecourt (Vosges) in 1840, entered the French Army at the age of nineteen, and saw active service not only in Africa, but also in the Franco-German War. Taking an active part in the Commune, he escaped to England, and for many years earned a precarious living as a teacher of French, first at the University of London, afterwards at Dover, and then at the Royal Military College, Woolwich. His first novel (which was violently anti-Clerical), 'Le Roman du lauréat,' appeared at Brussels in 1879, and others followed in rapid succession, one of them (in 1884) involving its author in a fine of 500*fr.* and six days' imprisonment. His adventures and observations in Africa, Spain, and England were utilized in his novels and other books, e.g., 'Les Nuits de Londres' (1885), 'L'Armée de John Bull' (1887), and 'Sac au Dos à travers l'Espagne' (1888). He contributed at various times to nearly all the leading French papers, writing a special number on London for *Paris Illustré*, and for *L'Avenir militaire* a series of articles on the English army.

THE number of matriculated foreign students at German Universities again shows a decrease, as there were only 3,594 in the summer term, as compared with 3,766 last year. Of these, 944 entered for medicine; 826 for philosophy, philology, and history; 630 for mathematics and natural science; 426 for law; 304 for agriculture; and 211 for political economy. Berlin heads the list with 869 students; Munich has 556, Leipzig 504, Heidelberg 237, Halle 207, Jena 158, and Göttingen 155. There are 1,373 Russians (as against 1,600 last year), 658 Austro-Hungarians, 293 Swiss, 151 Bulgarians, 148 English, 252 Americans, and 179 Asiatics.

THE death in his sixty-third year is announced from Dresden of Dr. Fritz Schultze, Professor of Philosophy at the Technical High School of that town, and author of a 'Geschichte der Philosophie der Renaissance,' 'Kant und Darwin,' 'Psychologie der Tiere und Pflanzen,' and 'Philosophie der Naturwissenschaften.'

AMONG recent Government Publications are the Appendixes to the Report of the Royal Commission on the Feeble-Minded, of which Vol. V. with plates costs 8*s.*, while Vol. VI. contains the Reports of Medical Investigators (4*s.* 3*d.*). The final volume (VII.) is on American Institutions (3*s.* 6*d.*). Others are mentioned in Science Gossip.

## SCIENCE

*Reports of the Cambridge Anthropological Expedition to Torres Straits.*—Vol. VI. *Sociology, Magic, and Religion of the Eastern Islanders.* (Cambridge, University Press.)

THIS is the last volume of the series of reports of the expedition to which it relates, but, as the first and the fourth have not yet been issued, the series is not complete, and the preparation of an index to it is deferred. The present instalment deals with the sociology, magic, and religion of the Murray Islanders, who occupy the principal portion of the Eastern Islands of Torres Straits. The largest of these is the island of Mer, where the expedition spent five months in 1898, its leader, Dr. Haddon, who is the editor of these reports, having previously spent five months there in 1888-9. Dr. Haddon is also responsible as author for the chapters in this volume relating to folk-tales, birth and childhood customs, limitation of children, courtship, trade, quarrels and warfare, magic, religion, and mythical beings. Dr. Rivers contributes the chapters on genealogies, kinship, personal names, regulation of marriage, and social organization. Dr. Myers and Dr. Haddon are jointly responsible for those on funeral ceremonies and the cult of Bomai and Malu. A contribution on property and inheritance is by the late Mr. A. Wilkin. The volume is illustrated by 30 plates, 3 maps, and 70 figures in the text.

Among the many matters of anthropological interest contained in these collections, we may note the folk-tales, which continue and complete the series begun in previous volumes, and are submitted by the editor as trustworthy ethnographical documents. They consist of nature myths, in which the sun, moon, and stars, hills, rocks, watercourses, fishes, and various animals, are accounted for; religious myths; and culture myths. These last deal with the adventures of the heroes, Pop and Kod, believed by the Er people to be the original settlers of Mer; Sida, who came from New Guinea, instructed the people in language, and introduced plants useful to man; Gelam, after whom the largest of the hills in Mer is named; Abob and Kos, who are reputed to have been the first to build weirs for catching fish; Karom, who produced fire by friction; and Terer, who is associated with the introduction of funeral ceremonies. Of all these, various marvels and amatory adventures are recorded, and in relation to several of them the legend of a virgin-birth is believed.

Dr. Rivers has applied to the natives his ingenious method of constructing genealogical tables, of which he furnishes more than 70 for Murray Island, relating to about 30 different stocks. He appears to have met with some reticence on the part of the people of whom he made inquiries, and apologizes for the incom-

pleteness of the results. There were only three cases in which he was able to record the great-grandfather of a man now living, and no case of a great-great-grandfather, as in other islands. Even within these limits, he has acquired a large amount of information. One source of difficulty in compiling the pedigrees was the multiplicity of names belonging to each individual, one of those names being particularly private, special to the man himself, and mentioned with great reluctance. Dr. Rivers doubts whether he has obtained this private name in any case. The growing custom of taking European or Scriptural names also tends to obscure the descent of the families. Names frequently used are nicknames conferred by the South Sea men with whom the people work in the diving boats. The convenience of Dr. Rivers's method of tabulating genealogies is shown by the chapter on the regulation of marriage. The tables record 397 marriages, which have been analyzed by Miss A. Hingston, and her analysis has been used to verify and check the accounts of the marriage laws obtained from the natives. Thus it appeared that, of the 397 marriages, those of 38 men and 32 women were with inhabitants of other islands or persons of other race. There will therefore eventually be a considerable admixture of foreign blood in the population. The islanders say that a man must not marry in his father's village or that of his father's mother. There is no single case in the genealogies in which this rule has been infringed; but the similar rule prohibiting marriage in the mother's village is broken in six cases. Dr. Rivers suggests an explanation which applies in one case, and may apply in the others—that the kinship prohibitions had been varied or superseded by the practice of adoption. The prohibition stated to extend to the village of the mother's mother, if it exists, does not appear to have been observed. Marriage between the children of two sisters is prohibited, and it would seem effectually, for there is no single case of the kind in the genealogies. The custom of the levirate appears to have existed in former times, but now to be dying out, as in only 6 cases out of 23 recorded marriages of widows were the two husbands brothers. Mr. Wilkin considered that the large powers of guardianship and administration of property of children exercised by the uncle are a survival of this custom.

The investigations into magical observances and religious beliefs were rendered more difficult by the circumstance that the islanders have been under missionary influence for a quarter of a century, and that virtually all the adults profess Christianity. Dr. Haddon succeeded in obtaining much information from persons of a sufficient age to have themselves witnessed and passed through the ceremonies they describe, and he considers the information trustworthy. As usual in such cases, there is a considerable persistence of the old ideas; on the other hand, the acceptance of the new

doctrines cannot but modify the manner in which the old ones were regarded, and induce either absolute reticence with regard to them or some qualification in the statement of them. The cult of Bomai and Malu raised the question whether these were distinct persons, or whether the name Bomai was the sacred name, only used by the initiated. The claim of Malu to worship appears to have been founded on his cruelty and other iniquities. The songs used in this ritual, as handed down by tradition, convey little meaning, and are probably mere incoherent fragments from an older source. The explorers "did not discover in Torres Straits anything like an All-Father or Supreme Being."

Magical practices are discussed and described under a classification derived from the objects they are intended to control, whether the elements, vegetable life, animal life, or human beings. The practice of *maid*, a method of malevolent magic, still persists, and in the opinion of Mr. Bruce, the schoolmaster (who greatly assisted the expedition), the belief in it is a real deterrent against adultery. Other varieties of malevolent magic are described in this interesting volume.

*Die Lehre Darwins in ihren letzten Folgen.* By Max Steiner. (Berlin, Ernst Hofmann & Co.)—On taking up this book one feels inclined to exclaim: Another book on Darwinism! But it is characteristic of our times, and a hopeful sign, that of the many books and pamphlets printed in this connexion, some are really worth reading. The general mass of the public can get hold of only very few of these publications, and the importance of any one read may be much exaggerated. The little book before us is well worth careful perusal. It is written in the true German style, but it can be easily understood. The author first recalls the main principles of Darwin's theories—evolution, natural selection, and the struggle for existence. Then he discusses in some detail the history of the idea of the doctrine of evolution. He goes as far back as the Upanishads. Plants, animals, and human beings are all developments of the Brahman. He then passes in review a number of periods, till he reaches Leibniz. Man is related to animals, animals are related to plants, plants to fossils. Kant, Herder, and Goethe, Lamarck, Schopenhauer, and Hegel, are briefly referred to. Schopenhauer is the founder of all modern theories of life, as Darwin's theory is mechanical.

An attempt is next made to inquire into the good which Darwinism has brought mankind. Darwin preaches the struggle for existence; Christianity preaches peace and love. It is not the "Divine inspiration" of the latter which makes the former unsatisfactory. It remains true that Christian faith has helped and consoled many people, while Darwinism has not. De Vries attacks Darwin's explanation of how evolution is brought about, and he is only expressing what may be called a general dissatisfaction. De Vries contends that Darwin's small variations are of no permanent value, and never give rise to new species. Darwin's view that natural selection works like artificial selection is also opposed, and De Vries maintains that all new species are formed by sudden leaps, by mutation.



Then in the struggle for existence the good forms survive as new species.

Darwinism does not account for all that is beautiful. Darwin may explain the beauty of the human figure, or even of human dress and decoration, as having been developed by sexual selection, but he cannot thus tell us why art and music have become such important characteristics of human civilization.

According to Darwin a few individuals, better and stronger than the rest, survive after a more or less severe struggle for existence. They pass all those whom they have survived, and who have succumbed during that struggle by illness, starvation, or weakness. Progress, that is to say, rests and depends on misery. This is not a peaceful and pleasant outlook. We must, however, leave the author himself to tell readers how far Darwin's theory is in accord with what we can to-day expect and hope from a theory of evolution.

#### RESEARCH NOTES.

M. JEAN BECQUEREL has made a further communication to the Académie des Sciences which enables me to describe the apparatus used by him to demonstrate the existence of positive electrons more clearly than was possible in last month's Research Notes. As there said, he employs a tube consisting of two elongated cylinders of 10 by 3.5 cm., joined by a capillary tube of the same length, and thus resembling the tube used with an induction coil for the exhibition of the spectra of gases. In the upper extremity of the upper cylinder of these, which we will call A, is placed the anode, consisting of an aluminium plate, and across the lower mouth of the capillary a pierced cathode. He now prolongs the lower cylinder, which we will call B, by means of a second capillary, and adds to it a third cylinder, rather shorter than the others, and called D. Across the second capillary he places a second pierced cathode; he makes an additional anode in the wall of the cylinder B at right angles to the other, and at the bottom of D he places a screen covered with willemite, which, by means of a wire sealed through the glass, can be charged independently. The whole apparatus is exhausted to less than  $\frac{1}{100}$  of a millimetre of mercury, and the discharge from a static machine of eight plates, or an induction coil of corresponding power, is passed through it. M. Becquerel's idea is that in these circumstances a pencil of canal-rays issues from the upper capillary through the pierced cathode entirely surrounded by cathode rays. This core (so to speak) of positive corpuscles can in part be deflected to the wall of cylinder B by the finger, and there forms—as has before been said in these Notes—a whitish patch easily displaced by a magnet in the opposite direction to the cathode rays, and therefore consisting, as may be judged, of deviable positive particles. If, however, this stream be allowed to pass unhindered through the second capillary and second pierced cathode into the cylinder D, it forms there a pencil of blue light and causes two phosphorescent patches to appear on the willemite screen, one of which can, while the other cannot, be deviated by a magnet. According to M. Becquerel, the undeviable pencil has its origin in the second cathode, and consists of particles which have lost their charge, the patch persisting unchanged even when the willemite screen is uncharged. On the other hand, the deviable patch disappears when either the canal-rays from the upper cathode or the cathode-rays themselves are taken away.

M. Becquerel then proceeds to examine all the different hypotheses on which these phenomena can be explained by the aid of facts already known, and rejects each of them in turn. Finally, he declares that the most probable, and perhaps the only possible, explanation is that the canal-ray is broken up—either by the attraction exercised by the neighbourhood of the negative electrons, or by the shocks caused by the bombardment of these last—into free positive electrons having a ratio of charge to mass (or  $\frac{e}{m}$ ) of the same order of magnitude as the negative electrons themselves. He thinks that these positive electrons recombine very rapidly with the rarefied gas left in the tube, and that the appearance of the uncharged pencil of blue light in the cylinder D is connected with this recombination. He suggests in the alternative, though with many reservations, that perhaps the positive and negative electrons combine directly to produce hydrogen, which is always present in highly exhausted tubes under a heavy discharge, no matter what precautions be taken against its admission.

The importance of this discovery, if it can be substantiated, can hardly be exaggerated. In the first place, it entirely sweeps away all the theories, elaborated by the aid of mathematical analysis, which represented the atom as composed of many negative electrons in constant rotation round a positive nucleus more than a thousand times as great as themselves. This view, which has long been combated in *The Athenæum* (see Nos. 4039, 4041, 4105, 4148, and 4156), has for some time shown signs of breaking down under its own weight of calculations, and may now be regarded as relegated to the limbo of mathematical chimeras. Thus we are forced to choose between the resuscitation of the two-fluid theory of electricity, which has been long abandoned, and the consideration of the positive and negative electrons as different arrangements—perhaps right-hand and left-hand vortex-rings—in a common substance, such as the ether. Finally, we have a glimpse—which is perfectly imaginative at present, but may later be found to correspond in some sort to reality—of the simplest form of matter and the lightest gas yet known as decomposable on final analysis into particles of positive and negative electricity. Before, however, we see where these new lights lead us, it would be well that M. Becquerel's experiments should be repeated by as many competent observers as possible, and the results placed, as far as may be, beyond doubt. In this connexion I note that the current number of the *Revue Générale des Sciences* gives a summary (mostly in the words of the author) of M. Becquerel's memoirs in the *Comptes Rendus*, with a diagram of the apparatus which is, so far as I recollect, new.

In the excellent *Rivista di Scienza*, which although only in its second year has already made for itself a great name in science, Prof. Ostwald writes a daring article on modern "energetics." A great part of it is merely historical, and it is pleasing to notice that the author gives Robert Mayer the credit for the discovery of the theory of the conservation of energy, which has been impugned by certain English writers. He even goes further, and hints that it would be better if the ideas which led Mayer to his discovery were more generally studied, and that energy should be accepted on all sides as no abstraction, but a real substance at least equal to matter; while he elsewhere notes with approval the notion that matter is nothing but a particular compound of energies. But his most curious prediction is

that the foundation of the psychology of the future will be what he calls the "proto-thesis" of a psychic energy.

So many improvements have lately been made in the receivers employed in wireless telegraphy that the original "coherer" of M. Branly has been almost lost sight of. A German engineer, Herr Joseph Rieder, however, announces in the *Revue Générale des Sciences* a new use for it as a recorder of electric waves, especially those produced by storms. Observing that powdered aluminium scattered over a glass plate would, when exposed to Hertzian waves, impress a sensitized photographic plate in contact with it, he spreads a solution of colophane over a glass plate slightly warmed, and presses upon it an india-rubber stamp bearing an inscription. Before it is dry, the impression is dusted over with aluminium powder, and the back of the plate is then covered with copper foil and laid upon a bromide of silver photographic plate, the whole being shut up in a dark slide. When a Hertzian wave passes in the neighbourhood, a photograph of the inscription appears on the sensitive plate; and he declares that the train thrown off by a small influence machine working in a house can thus be made to reveal itself on a dark slide in the street seventy metres away. He also suggests that a photographic film revolving near a small heap of powdered aluminium would receive dots and dashes like those of the Morse alphabet, and that thus a record of the messages sent by wireless telegraphy might be automatically taken.

In a recent number of the *Comptes Rendus* mentioned above there appears a somewhat severe criticism, by M. Edouard Guillaume and M. Jean Perrin, of Jagadis Chunder Bose's theory of the fatigue of matter. The Calcutta professor founded his theory, among other things, on the fact that a metal wire, when plunged in an electrolyte and sharply twisted, gives a momentary electric current which he calls the electric response, and which can be demonstrated by a galvanometer. If the twisting be repeated several times the response disappears, but again shows itself if the wire be allowed to repose for a sufficient time. To this M. Guillaume replies that a perfectly clean metal wire, when twisted in an electrolyte which does not attack it, gives no current, but that if the wire be of copper or zinc, and be left for a sufficient time in the solution, it becomes covered with a thin greyish deposit, which naturally cracks on torsion, and this can be perfectly demonstrated by covering a wire of silver or platinum with a coating of iodide of silver or gelatine respectively. M. Perrin adds to this the explanation that the slightly spongy covering thus produced soaks up a certain quantity of the electrolyte, which becomes charged on contact with the sheath. When the wire is twisted, the liquid is expressed in places from the spongy covering, and thus causes a difference of potential between one part of the sheath and its neighbour, and something of the same kind takes place in what is known as electrification by filtration. From this M. Guillaume draws the inference that it is "useless" to attribute to mineral matter the specific properties of living matter. But this is, perhaps, going too far. Iron rods which have been strained can be shown to recover from the strain by rest, and thus present a phenomenon analogous to that of fatigue. It may, of course, be said that in this case the recovery is due to a rearrangement of the molecules. But do we know anything of the process by which living matter recuperates after fatigue?

In the *Comptes Rendus* of the Société de

Biologie, M. Vigier gives an account of some researches made by him into the eyes of insects, which should form a valuable contribution to the much-vexed theory of neurones. He shows that in the compound eyes of many species of Diptera the axone of the nerve-cell is furnished with piriform appendices over a certain part of its length, which he compares to pins inserted in a cylinder of some soft substance. According to him, these piriform bodies are the means by which the connexion between the optic neurones takes place by direct contact without continuity of substance, and he says that they act as the collecting organs of the nervous influx, and as transmitters of the excitement of one neurone to another. If this is the case, Señor Ramon y Cajal's original contention regarding the functions of the neurone, which has been strongly opposed by the partisans of the fibrillar theory, seems to be established.

Other facts which seem to tend the same way are given by M. Legendre in an article which appeared in a recent number of the *Revue Scientifique*. This is an inquiry into the process by which a nerve when severed will sometimes regenerate and repair itself. This is still obscure, for observers are not agreed as to the conditions necessary for the regeneration or repair of a nerve; but there seems little doubt that the phenomenon is more active in the part that remains nearest to the nerve-centre, even if it is not entirely confined to that part. But one of the most singular facts recorded by M. Legendre is that, if a collodion tube containing an emulsion of nervous substance be placed near a nerve recently cut, the regenerated fibres of the cut nerve turn towards it like a sunflower towards the sun, a phenomenon to which its discoverer, Dr. Forsmann, has given the name of "neurotropism."

In the *Archiv für Anatomie* of Berlin, Prof. Auerbach announces the discovery of the centre of musical perception in the brain, which he places in the left side of the forehead and in the second circumvolution. He has arrived at this by the autopsy of the corpse of one Stockhauser, a celebrated German singer, compared with that of Herr Koning, once professor at the Frankfurt Conservatory. He quotes in support of his view the case of a singer who at a certain time of his life became suddenly incapable of producing a single note, and was found at his death to have suffered from a cyst in this very circumvolution. F. L.

#### M. BECQUEREL.

THE death at Croisic in Brittany, on Tuesday last, of M. Antoine Henri Becquerel removes a master of science famous for his researches in physics. He was born at Paris in 1852, and had an hereditary aptitude for science, both his father and grandfather being well known for their researches in electricity. He entered the École Polytechnique in 1872, and later the École des Ponts et Chaussées, which he left as a distinguished engineer in 1877. He was made Professor of Physics at the Museum of Natural History in 1892, and at the École Polytechnique in 1895. Only last June he succeeded to the position of M. Lapparent as Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Sciences.

He had an international reputation. He was a Doctor of Science of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester, Aberdeen, and Göttingen, and received the Rumford Medal of the Royal Society in 1900, the Helmholtz Medal from the University of Berlin in 1907, and the Burnard Medal from the United States in 1907. His

researches in radio-activity were recognized in 1903 by a division of the Nobel Prize for chemistry between him and M. Curie, who studied under him. It was M. Becquerel's investigations into uranium, consequent on the discovery of the Röntgen rays, which led M. Curie to the discovery of radium. His works begin in 1878 with researches on magnetism, polarization, and phosphorescence. Researches on the absorption of light in crystals occupied him from 1886 to 1888. The 'Découverte de la Radio-activité' came in 1896, and since that date he had been busy with the radiations of uranium and the various phenomena associated with them. Our Research Notes have from time to time mentioned his experiments, and important work by his son is noted this week under that heading. His papers in the *Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Sciences*, the *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*, and the *Journal de Physique* were models of lucidity as well as careful reasoning.

#### Science Gossip.

A VOLUME of occasional addresses by Prof. Osler, entitled 'An Alabama Student, and other Biographical Essays,' will soon be published by the Oxford University Press. The greater portion of the book deals with aspects of the life of physicians in the United States, but chapters are devoted to Sir Thomas Browne, Harvey and his discovery, John Locke as a physician, and 'Keats the Apothecary Poet.'

MESSRS. LONGMAN have in the press 'New Light on Immortality,' by Mr. E. E. Fournier d'Albe, in which the data accumulated by recent physical and biological investigations on the one hand, and psychical research on the other, are brought to bear upon the question of human survival after death.

MESSRS. SEELEY & Co. will shortly publish 'The Romance of Early British Life,' by Prof. G. F. Scott Elliot. It is an account of life in the British Isles from the earliest evidences of it till the coming of the Danes. The book is well illustrated.

MESSRS. JACK announce the issue of a new work entitled 'Beautiful Flowers and How to Grow Them.' Their aim is to issue one hundred drawings in colour by some of the best-known living flower-painters, reproduced by the most efficient modern methods, and, relying on an extensive demand, to give elaborate work at a popular price. The work, which is edited by Messrs. H. J. and W. P. Wright, will appear in seventeen parts, and the text will be practical and illustrated with line drawings.

THERE are now published the Annual Reports of the Army Medical Department (2s. 2d.) and of the Meteorological Committee (1s. 5d.); also Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, Bulletin (4d.), and Bulletin, Additional Series, VIII. (1s. 6d.).

THE Allahabad Pioneer regards the news received from Leh about Sven Hedin as only partially satisfactory, because it is difficult to understand how a letter can have been received from one of his servants without some communication from the explorer himself. The telegram published in the daily papers on Wednesday partly clears up the mystery, by showing that Dr. Hedin had divided his party, and had gone eastwards, while the servant was attached to the western party. The servant's letter states that Dr. Hedin is well, and that they all expect to reach India at the end of September.

WITH regard to Dr. Stein, upon whose visit to Khotan we commented recently,

the last letter received from him bore the date of June 4th, written whilst on his way to that place. Both he and his excellent survey assistant Rai Lal were then well in spite of their thousand-mile march from the Tarim valley, mostly through a desert country and in rapidly increasing heat. Dr. Stein's arrival at Leh is expected daily, although he proposed visiting an unexplored part of the Kunlun range south of Khotan, which may have detained him.

PROF. ATKEN publishes in No. 134 of the *Lick Observatory Bulletins* a twelfth list of double stars, which raises the whole number of those now discovered to 1,800.

THE seventh number of vol. xxxvii. of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani* has been received. It contains papers by Father Fenyi on the occasional appearance of protuberances in the immediate neighbourhood of the poles of the sun; and by Prof. T. J. J. See, giving the results of recent researches on the physical constitution of the sun, and dwelling on the necessity of a theoretical study of the radiation of a globe constituted as it would seem to be, and endeavouring to trace the observed motions to their appropriate depths. There is also a series of spectroscopic images of the solar limb as observed at Rome by Tacchini and Chistoni from November, 1882, to March, 1883.

#### FINE ARTS

*Portuguese Architecture.* By Walter C. Watson. (Constable & Co.)

THE author is to be congratulated on having broken fresh and very interesting ground in the subject of this volume. Nothing like a complete history of Portuguese architecture exists in any language, while there is no other English work in which more than a cursory consideration is given to it. Haupt has dealt with the Renaissance; there are monographs in Portuguese on several of the larger buildings, and for English readers Murphy's seventeenth-century work on the convent at Batalha; but this is about all. It is true that the architecture of Portugal cannot claim a high place in the general history of the subject, but it is nevertheless of sufficient importance to make it desirable that it should be adequately recorded, while from several aspects it is of peculiar interest.

Mr. Watson is well equipped for his task, possessing a thorough knowledge of Portuguese history and an intimate acquaintance with Portuguese buildings. In fact, the knowledge and industry displayed, combined with the power of presenting the subject clearly and attractively, leave nothing to be desired, and the volume will probably long remain—what at present it could hardly fail to be—a standard work on the subject. In one aspect only is it disappointing, in that the illustrations are by no means equal to the text. The hundred photographs, mostly small and rather poor, and the fifteen plans are insufficient to explain the large number of buildings described.

Virtually the history of Portugal is here written side by side with the description of her architecture, and we doubt if in any other country the connexion between



the two is more marked or so easily traced. Separated geographically from Spain by no natural boundary, in race and language fundamentally the same, she owed her separate existence to what seems like an accident of personal ambition; yet as time passed this political divergence produced an architecture ever growing more distinct from that of the rest of the peninsula till, with the return of Vasco da Gama in 1499 from the memorable voyage in which he reached India, followed by the discovery of Brazil the year after, Portugal entered upon the brief period of her greatest wealth and power. Then her architecture developed an elaboration and originality in striking contrast to all that had preceded or has since succeeded it.

The method adopted is chronological, starting with the remains of Celtic and Roman work, illustrated by a portion of a doorway at Sabrosa and the temple at Evora, singular in that the columns have only twelve flutes each. Owing, no doubt, to the unsettled state of the country, the early mediæval buildings are few and unimportant, and the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, notable for building activity in France, England, and Spain, produced little of importance. The Moors, who have left hardly a single building as a legacy of their occupation, nevertheless exercised a great influence on the buildings erected by the Christians, in general design, and in such special features as wooden ceilings and glazed tile work. The chapter in which is traced the development of these wooden ceilings, from the simplest forms commonly used by the Moors to elaborate and beautiful examples like those in the Sala dos Cysnes and Sala dos Brazes at Cintra and the nave roof at Caminha, is especially good. A description is also given of the various kinds of glazed tiles used as wall-linings which form so striking a characteristic of the buildings, though the reproductions in colour which form the frontispiece are not particularly successful.

It is remarkable that the Portuguese, who were very slow to develop vaulting, in consequence, we imagine, of the bright atmosphere rendering a large clerestory unnecessary, nevertheless designed three Gothic vaulted ceilings larger than any elsewhere attempted. The chapter-house at Batalha, over 60 ft. square, and the transept at Belem, 95 ft. by 65 ft., are both vaulted without any intermediate support; while the Capellas Imperfeitas, of octagonal plan, 72 ft. in diameter, though never completed, was also clearly intended to be similarly vaulted. These are astonishing dimensions, and while in the last case the apsidal chapels would have provided ample abutment, that of the others appears insufficient, yet that it is not is shown by the fact that they survived uninjured the great earthquake. There is a tradition that the chapter-house ceiling twice fell in, and that only at the third attempt was the problem successfully solved. Be this as it may, it would have been of the greatest interest had the author included

drawings showing the construction of these masterly achievements.

Among the illustrations are those of several tombs of unusual beauty, and if in some cases they must be credited to French masons, in others they are certainly of native workmanship. The little pulpit at Coimbra is another particularly charming piece of work. But by far the most interesting period is the first half of the sixteenth century, when the work was a curious compound of late Gothic and Moorish, with a large admixture of naturalism, and occasionally the addition of Renaissance detail. This style, now known as Manoelino, while it sometimes degenerates into sheer hideousness, is frequently both original and beautiful. The most striking examples are to be seen at the convent church of Batalha, though only in additions to an earlier building. Especially beautiful is the window in the patee and much of the detail in the Claustro Real; while the astonishing entrance to the Capellas Imperfeitas—illustrated by one of the best photographs in the volume—is remarkable alike for its size, originality, and undeniable, if somewhat barbaric, beauty. Other notable examples of the style are found in the Palace at Cintra; the Templar Church at Thomar, where the detail reaches its strangest and least pleasing forms; and the monastic church at Belem, with its great south doorway and graceful interior.

There is much information and conjecture as to the foreign craftsmen employed, from which it is evident that a good deal of the best work is by their hands. Indeed, throughout the volume the author shows that he recognizes the interest and importance attaching to the personality of the craftsmen, and incidentally gives amusing evidence of the difficulties they had to overcome in the transport of stone and other ways. Thus he quotes a royal licence to one of them to ride on a mule, "seeing that he has no horse, and notwithstanding my decrees to the contrary." Among the most famous was João de Castilho, who, after working in the late Gothic and Manoelino styles, finally discarded them for the earlier Renaissance. But by the time the Renaissance was fully established, the strength of Portugal had departed, wasted in the fruitless attempt to conquer Morocco, and her independence was soon lost. This was quickly reflected in her buildings, and with the exception of the fine interior of São Vicente de Fora and the circular cloister in the monastery of Nossa Senhora do Pilar, there is little of a later date that is admirable.

In closing the book one is left with the impression that, in spite of the great knowledge displayed throughout and the amount of information collected, much remains to be done before the history of Portuguese architecture can be finally written. Many of the more important buildings have so far been imperfectly studied, and with further knowledge it may be necessary to revise some of the author's conclusions. The smaller build-

ings, too—including town and country houses, cottages, and gardens, which in England have in recent years received so much attention—are not treated at all, though they form a not insignificant part of a nation's architecture.

The volume is generally well produced, the only mistakes we have noticed being unimportant, while the Index appears to be complete; but it would be useful were an index of craftsmen added.

*Old Cottages and Farm-houses in Surrey.* Photographed by W. Galsworthy Davie, with an Introduction and Sketches by W. Curtis Green. (Batsford.)—In the series of "old cottage" books which Mr. Batsford is publishing this is by no means the least interesting. Naturally, most of the interest is the photographer's, for the volume contains a hundred collotype plates reproduced with the softness and perfection of tone belonging to that process. But Mr. Green's work is not negligible. He has provided an admirable Introduction, which rests on an adequate archaeological and architectural basis. His notes and sketches dealing with detail in the cottages are very useful, and will suffice to supply hints to many reorganizers and restorers. He dwells a good deal on Tangley Manor, which is a beautiful example of Elizabethan work. The history of this house is rather remarkable. If we remember aright, it was in use until some twenty years back as a farm-house, the moat had been filled in, and the whole site desecrated by the farm middens. When it was taken over, it was restored and enlarged at considerable cost and with great taste, returning thus to its dignity as a manor house. Of late years, however, additions have been made which hardly seem in keeping with the original design or the earlier alterations. Surrey is rich in cottage architecture, and happy also in its sites. The names of the villages, as Mr. Green says, frequently illustrate the character of the scenery. Mr. Davie has virtually confined his camera to West Surrey; he has no examples further east than Lingfield. But perhaps the west is richest in cottage architecture. He furnishes specimens from Ripley to Haslemere, and from Farnham to Ockley. He neglects the neighbourhood of Dorking and Mickleham, in which fine examples may be found. There are some wonderful pictures from Abinger (Crossways Farm, which is reported to be the scene of Mr. Meredith's novel, for one), Shere, Chiddingfold, Crowhurst, Eashing, and Sharnley Green. Smallfield Place, near Horley, is included, a beautiful manor house, set in rather uninteresting country, and now descended, like many fine buildings, to the function of a farm-house.

#### A RUSSIAN BOOK - ILLUSTRATOR: M. IVAN BILIBIN.

So far as England is concerned, the illustration of books in Russia is a phase of art which has little existence. Doubtless the difficulties of the language have prevented the subject from being discussed in many English books and periodicals; but the prevailing tendency, in France as well as this country, to ignore the art of all the countries of Northern Europe has also had something to do with this neglect. With two or three exceptions, the names of leading Russian artists, past and present, are unknown even to students in England. Neither Mr. Joseph Pennell in his entertaining volume, 'Modern

Illustration,' nor Mr. Walter Crane in 'The Decorative Illustration of Books,' cites a single Russian book-illustrator.

It must be admitted that until within recent years Russian book-illustration was not of a very important or original character. The dawn of a new era was heralded when Madame Polenoff began to illustrate books; and an immense advance, both in technique and artistic feeling, was made, when, some years ago, M. Ivan Bilibin, a young law student at St. Petersburg University, first began to publish his illustrations to Russian folk-lore and fairy stories. M. Bilibin has been an artist from childhood, but it was not until the St. Petersburg Exhibition of 1898 that he saw with new eyes the artistic possibilities of old Russian life and character. Influenced largely by the work of Victor Vasnetzoff, M. Bilibin studied for some time at the school of the Russian Academy of Fine Arts under Elias Répin, the best all-round Russian artist of modern times. Répin is to Russian art "what Menzel is to German, and what Manet was to French: he breathes the atmosphere of his own time and his own people." For several years M. Bilibin travelled in the most remote parts of Northern Russia, and it is from these quarters that he has drawn the inspiration for his book-illustrations.

The wealth and variety of these illustrations were seen at the recent Exposition Tenicheff, which formed part of the London Salon organized at the Royal Albert Hall. All his books have appeared within the last six years. When he had finished his first book, M. Bilibin called on the manager of the Government Printing Press at St. Petersburg, and asked for an estimate of the cost of producing it. The authorities were so struck with the originality of the designs that they determined to produce the book at their own risk, and out of M. Bilibin's eight published books, seven have been done at the expense of the Government. They have had an enormous circulation throughout Russia. They are virtually the only books of the kind in that vast empire, and form the Russian equivalent of the books of Randolph Caldecott, Kate Greenaway, Walter Crane, and others in this country. They are all produced by lithography, many of the plates involving the use of six or seven stones. To an Englishman, fed, so to speak, on the high-class children's books of the above-named artists, M. Bilibin's will come as a delightful novelty. They are absolutely Russian in sentiment and feeling, with an occasional trace of Oriental influence; but I feel sure that several of them would, if provided with an English text, achieve great popularity. They are so unlike anything yet seen in this country. It may be mentioned that examples of these books are on view at Madame Pogossky's Russian establishment at 3, Maddox Street, Regent Street.

A list of M. Bilibin's publications will perhaps be acceptable: (1) 'Skazka ob Ivane Tsarevich' ('Story of Ivan the Crown Prince'), 1901; (2) 'Skazky, Tsarevna Cyagoushka' ('Stories, Queen Frog'); (3) 'Skazky, Vasilissa Prekrasnaya' ('Stories, Vasilissa the Beautiful'); (4) 'Skazky, Perishko Finista,' &c. ('Stories, The Feather of Finist')—these three appeared in 1902; (5) 'Skazky, Sestritsa Alenoushka,' &c. ('Stories, Sister Alenoushka and Brother Tranoushka'); (6) 'Skazky, Maria Morekna,' both of which appeared in 1903; (7) 'Legends of the Volga,' 1904; and (8) 'Skazky Pushkina' ('Stories from Pushkin'), 1906. All these have been produced at the Government Press, except No. 7,

which was printed by R. Golike and A. Vilborg of St. Petersburg.

M. Bilibin is issuing a new work this autumn, 'The Story of the Golden Cock,' and five of the original drawings for this were in his recent exhibition at the Albert Hall. They indicate a considerable development in his artistic career, and if the lithographers are faithful to their originals, the new book will prove one of the most delightful of the series. M. Bilibin is still a young man, and has already effected a revolution in Russian book-illustration.

W. R.

#### THE NEW HALS AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY has recently acquired from Lord Talbot de Malahide for 25,000*l.* a highly important 'Portrait Group' by Frans Hals. The picture, which measures 4 ft. 11 in. by 8 ft. 4½ in., contains ten figures. In the centre of the composition is seated the father, dressed in black with a white lace collar; and on his left is his wife, wearing a black corset embroidered in gold, a white ruff, and a maroon skirt. On the extreme left of the canvas is a young nurse holding in her arms a baby, to whom a boy aged about five, and kneeling on his left knee, presents a rose. Behind him stands an older boy of about nine years of age. In the left foreground sits his little sister, who is putting her left hand into a basket; while in the foreground to the right a little girl with an apple in her hand kneels before her mother, behind whom is the eldest boy. The composition is bounded on the right by the tall figure of the eldest daughter, who, like all the women in the picture, wears a white cap. She holds a peach in her right hand, and a large basket in her left.

The picture, which has never been exhibited, and was until a few weeks ago entirely unknown, is apparently not referred to in any document. It belongs to the period of Hals's full maturity, and is probably unmatched outside Haarlem, where the artist spent nearly the whole of his life. He has imparted—no doubt unconsciously—some of his own joyousness and heartiness to all the members of the family except the mother, the painting of whose face is, however, one of the best passages in the whole picture. She seems to be in a delicate state of health, and weighed down by the cares and anxieties of life. The subtlety of Hals's art is forcibly emphasized in the varied treatment of the hands. The coarse hands of the nursemaid and the strong hands of the father, who is about forty-five years of age, contrast admirably with the essentially refined hands of the eldest daughter. The scheme of blacks, greys, and whites, and the finely graduated colour-harmony of the rich russet and maroon skirts of the female figures, reveal a late period of Hals's ripper art. He then delighted in a free, rapid, and vigorous execution, and would have almost abandoned colour if that had been possible. The picture is in an excellent state, and is apparently not signed.

It has long been recognized how singularly ill-provided the public collections of England are with Hals's pictures. The 'Laughing Cavalier' in the Wallace Collection is an early work, having been painted in 1624. The National Gallery contains a rather later 'Portrait of a Man' (No. 1251), which is signed with the painter's monogram and dated 1633. This rather meagre example entered the Gallery in 1888. Another signed work is the 'Portrait of a Woman' (No. 1021), which was purchased in 1876 for 105*l.* out

of the interest from the fund bequeathed by Thomas D. Lewis in 1864.

It is a remarkable fact that this magnificent 'Portrait Group,' on the acquisition of which Sir Charles Holroyd is to be warmly congratulated, should have come to light so soon after the discovery of the large picture exhibited at the Old Masters' Exhibition in 1906 by Col. Warde under the title of 'The Painter and his Family.' The composition of the former, which is also rather the smaller, is, however, more rhythmical and convincing.

Dr. Hofstede de Groot, who has inspected the new acquisition during the present week, is unable to identify the family, but recognizes in the landscape background, in which three cows are painted, the downs in the neighbourhood of Haarlem. Before sailing for New York he wrote to Sir Charles Holroyd in the following terms: "I congratulate England and yourself that you have secured such an important work of art for your nation."

The picture will be hung in Room X. as soon as a suitable frame has been procured.

#### O'CAROLAN'S SKULL.

Erinfa, Harlech.

DR. GRATAN FLOOD's communication in *The Athenæum* of August 8th under the above heading will, I trust, meet with the attention it merits on the eve of the centenary of the O'Carolan commemoration, which took place in Dublin in 1809.

But whilst strongly in favour of our obtaining a replica of the minstrel's skull so shamelessly stolen from Kilonan burial grounds, I am glad to think that Dr. Grattan Flood, with whom I am in communication on the subject, is in agreement with me that rather than exhibit the original in the National Museum in Dublin it should be reinterred with due respect at Kilonan, near the MacDermot family vault. The site of the minstrel's grave there is well known. A heap of stones marks it, and the late Lady Louisa Tenison had the grave neatly enclosed and an inscription placed over the arch of the adjoining gateway, recording the fact that O'Carolan, the last of the Irish bards, sleeps within.

I trust that in all the circumstances a committee may be formed to undertake the pious office suggested above. There should be no monetary difficulty about it, as hinted by Dr. Grattan Flood, and I am convinced that the facts of the case, as detailed by him, have only to be made generally known in Ireland to ensure a generous response to a call for the funds necessary to acquire, make a model of, and reinter the skull of the famous minstrel, to whom Moore owes ten of his melodies, and who is now confessed to be the author of the air of 'The Arethusa.'

Shakspeare's curse has so far, at any rate, kept his bones intact, though a trouble-tomb expedition actually reached his monument in Stratford Church, headed by men whom we had been led to regard as gentlemen as well as scholars. But though poor O'Carolan could have protected his remains by a pretty effective imprecation, if we are to judge by such a piece of satire as his lampoon on O'Flynn, the key-keeper of the wine cellar of one of his patrons,\* he, at any rate, did not anticipate the necessity for framing one, and hence it is left to us to repair the outrage inflicted on his remains more than a century since.

ALFRED PERCEVAL GRAVES.

\* 'Tis a pity hell's gate was not kept by O'Flynn, For so surely a dog had let nobody in. O'Flynn was no relation whatsoever of the Father of that name.



## Fine-Art Gossip.

THREE French pictures have recently been added to the National Gallery, and hang on the south wall of Room XVII. 'A River Scene' (No. 2256) and 'Ilex Trees, Villefranche' (No. 2257), both by H. Harpignies, have been presented by Miss Evelyn McGhee. 'A Woodland Scene' (No. 2258), by Georges Michel (1763 ?-1843), is another of the excellent purchases made out of a fund bequeathed by Thomas D. Lewis in 1864.

THE September number of *The Burlington Magazine* opens with an article of considerable length on the subject of the nature and purpose of museums, which was recently discussed at the International Drawing Congress. The writer suggests a scheme adapted to fulfil alike the æsthetic, the art-historical, and the educational purposes demanded of modern museums in large centres. Mr. Claude Phillips claims for Watteau the picture called 'The Swing' in the Jones Collection at South Kensington, which has hitherto been ascribed merely to the French School, and supports his claim by the evidence of a sheet of chalk studies of heads by that artist in the Louvre. Mr. Lionel Cust describes a recently identified terra-cotta bust by John Michael Rysbrack in the collection of the Duke of Beaufort; and Mr. A. M. Hind devotes an article to an examination of the life and work of Giulio Campagnola. A long article and many illustrations are given to the pictures of the French School in the National Gallery. Among other subjects discussed in the number are the *coiffure* of the ancient Greeks (Dr. A. Koester) and 'Quattrocento Book-Collecting in Italy' (Mr. G. T. Clough). In the American section Mr. W. Rankin concludes his series of articles on the cassone fronts in American collections; and Prof. C. J. Holmes compares the landscape drawings of Rembrandt and Girtin in connexion with the latter artist's 'Easby Abbey,' recently purchased by the Metropolitan Museum of New York. The German correspondent sends an account of the German Salons of 1908.

THE death took place on the 18th inst., at The Cottage, Hindhead, of Mr. Hugh Hutton Stannus, the pupil of Alfred Stevens, whom he commemorated in his elaborate book 'Alfred Stevens and his Work.' Beginning his art-career by the study of architecture at Sheffield, where he was born in 1840, Mr. Stannus at first assisted a firm in their artistic presentation of furniture and house embellishment. He passed on to the post of Lecturer on Architecture and Applied Art at the South Kensington Art Schools. He changed this, after some years, for a kindred position at Manchester, and also delivered a course of Cantor Lectures for the Society of Arts. He was selected for some of the work at St. Paul's in the decoration of the dome spandrels, and wrote an essay on founding, which gained him the freedom of the Founders' Company. He left a statue, 'A Boy Reading,' and was enabled to see well in progress the erection and completion of Stevens's 'Wellington.' On this he had set his heart, and to bring it about he had greatly helped by the preservation of such of the master's measurements and clay models as he could secure.

MR. STANNUS was interested in ex-libris lore, a fluent Italian scholar, and so far a musician that he could play more than one instrument, could take part in Mozart's operatic duets and trios, and himself composed a Toy Symphony.

MESSRS. GEORGE ALLEN & SONS will have ready early in October a complete catalogue

of 'The Etched and Engraved Work of Frank Short,' by Mr. Edward F. Strange, with an appreciation of the artist's work. The issue will be limited to 220 copies.

MR. SPOONER of the Indian Archaeological Survey, who has made during recent years some valuable discoveries of Buddhist and Græco-Buddhist sculpture in the Peshawar valley, which are now deposited in the Victoria Memorial Museum, has gone to Kashmir for the purpose of exploring for antiquities in what is regarded as a most promising direction.

An appeal is made for funds to investigate the earthwork at Dorchester commonly called "Maumbury," and generally considered to be the amphitheatre of the Roman Durnovaria. It is hoped to settle this identification by means of careful excavation. Subscriptions may be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. John E. Acland, of the Dorset County Museum, Dorchester, or to Mr. H. St. George Gray, Taunton Castle, Somerset, who has promised to supervise the work and prepare a report.

## MUSIC

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Folk-Songs of England.* Edited by Cecil J. Sharp.—Book II. *Folk-Songs from the Eastern Counties.* Collected by R. Vaughan Williams. (Novello & Co.)—"Folk-song is the germ of art-music," remarks Mr. Sharp in his general preface to the Folk-Song series, but it is more than that: it is a vast storehouse whence masters such as Haydn, Beethoven, Schubert, and Brahms drew many a fine specimen. British composers may do likewise. The influence of folk-music is undoubtedly beneficial, hence the collection and dissemination of it are worthy of praise; yet that influence must be, as in the case of the composers named above, indirect; it was not the actual introduction here and there of national melodies which made their music characteristic, but the strong individuality manifested in their treatment of them. Dr. Vaughan Williams has collected fifteen melodies in the Eastern Counties, though, as he justly remarks, they may not be "the exclusive property of the counties to which they are credited." He hopes that an acquaintance with those which he has published will incite others to explore those parts of East Anglia which are still unsearched. Several of the fifteen selected are particularly quaint and beautiful, notably 'Bushes and Briars' and 'A Bold Young Farmer' from Essex, 'The Captain's Apprentice' (Norfolk), and 'Geordie' (Cambridgeshire), with its changes from triple to duple measure. All the songs are interesting. Dr. Williams has provided accompaniments, and while he makes use of modern harmonies, he has skilfully combined the old and the new; in many cases indeed, he has increased the quaintness of the melodies. In a few only do we meet with modern effects, as, for instance, in Nos. 8 and 9, which do not harmonize well with the folk melodies.

## Musical Gossip.

ALESSANDRO SCARLATTI was a great and prolific writer of operas, but he also wrote a quantity of harpsichord music, of which very little has been published. Messrs. Bach & Co. have in their possession an important manuscript volume in the handwriting of one of Scarlatti's copyists, containing toccatas, fugues, minuets, and airs

with variations, and will publish it in twelve parts, the first of which will be issued early in October. Mr. J. S. Shedlock will be the editor.

A PRIZE of 25,000fr. was offered by M. Marquet for the best opera, the composer to write his own libretto. Second and third prizes of 15,000fr. and 10,000fr. were also offered. Twenty-seven works were examined by the jury, composed of MM. Jan Blockx, Tincl, Sylvain Dupuis, Émile Mathieu, Kufferath, Guidé, Rinskopf, and Edmond Picard; but not one was considered worthy of a prize. To console the unfortunate competitors, the jury, however, bestowed some "primes d'encouragement": to MM. du Bois and Dupuis, each 7,500fr.; to MM. de Boeck and Pâque, each 2,000fr.; and to MM. Moulaert and Lagye, each 500fr.

THE season at the Berlin Hofoper opens next Tuesday with an old ballet, 'Sardanapal.' Operas announced are Mozart's 'Figaro,' Gluck's 'Iphigénie en Aulide,' Méhul's 'Joseph,' Goldmark's 'Winter's Tale,' and 'La Habanera,' a lyric drama in three acts, by M. Raoul Laparra.

M. MESSAGER has returned to Paris, and the rehearsals for the 'Crépuscule des Dieux' have begun at the Opéra. The dress rehearsal, it is expected, will take place on October 5th. The work will be conducted by M. Messager.

THE first novelty at the forthcoming season of the Paris Opéra-Comique will be 'Solange,' libretto by M. Aderer, music by M. Gaston Salvayre. Two other new works which will most probably be given during the season are 'Pierre le Véridique,' libretto by M. Mendès and music by M. Xavier Leroux, and 'On ne badine pas avec l'Amour,' after Musset, music by M. Gabriel Pierné. A great work which has not been heard in London for a long time, Mozart's 'Magic Flute,' is also promised.

THE house at Rome in which Rossini wrote his famous 'Barbiere' has been destroyed by fire.

THE NEW GERMAN BACH SOCIETY announces a Bach Festival at Chemnitz from the 3rd to the 5th of October. On Saturday, the first day, the B minor Mass will be performed in St. Luke's Church. On Sunday there will be two chamber concerts: at the first will be performed, amongst other things, the Wedding Cantata "O holder Tag, erwünschte Zeit"; and at the second, in the evening, motets, cantatas, and organ music. On the Monday will be heard the Brandenburg Concerto, No. 3, pianoforte and violin concertos, and "Nun ist das Heil."

## PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

MON.—SAT. Moody-Manners Opera Company, 8, Lyric Theatre.  
WED. and SAT., Matinees, 2.  
MON.—SAT. Promenade Concerts, 5, Queen's Hall.

## DRAMA

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

WE receive with pleasure a *Catalogue of the Pictures in the Possession of the Garrick Club*, privately printed by Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode. It is due to the diligence of Mr. Robert Walters, who has had the work in hand for many years. We only regret that Joseph Knight did not live to see it, for, as the Introduction says, he "never relaxed his kindly efforts in urging the compiler of these 'notes' to render his 'rudis indigestaque moles' in such a shape as might be of use to the members, and worthy the acceptance of the Garrick Club."

Those who have made the tour of the pictures, or even seen a small selection

of them, will be well aware of the unique character of the Garrick collection. The Mathews Gallery alone, celebrated by Lamb and P. G. Patmore, is enough to lend distinction to the Club, and since it was obtained in 1835 on loan from Mr. Rowland Durrant, who subsequently made a gift of it, the pictures, water-colours, pastels, engravings, &c., have reached a total of over 600. Here are all the great traditions of the English stage preserved by the best art of the time. There are at least a dozen pictures of Garrick. We know from Zoffany's picture that he played Macbeth in 1748 in a scarlet coat, a silver-laced waistcoat, and an eighteenth-century wig and breeches. No picture of Garrick, however, according to Joseph Knight's 'Life' of him, conveys so living an idea as Grisoni's picture of Colley Cibber as Lord Foppington, or Clint's picture of Kean as Sir Giles Overreach, a part in which he won the unstinted admiration of Hazlitt, and created an extraordinary effect on his fellow-actors as well as the audience. Clint also painted John Liston, who lives unforgettably in Lamb's prose. Mr. Walters notes that Liston's "character of Paul Pry (dress and all) has been handed down, through Wright and Toole and others, to the present day." Another of Lamb's favourites, Munden, distinguished for the variety of his facial expression, is figured here no fewer than thirteen times, one picture being by Opie. Several American actors are included, from James William Wallack and Junius Brutus Booth to W. J. Florence.

Beautiful women are abundant—some, indeed, more famous for beauty than good acting, but both qualities are frequently commemorated on the walls of the Garrick, which possesses portraits of Anne Oldfield by Reynolds and attributed to Kneller, Nell Gwyn by Sir Peter Lely (?), Mrs. Abington as Lady Teazle, Kitty Clive, Mrs. Siddons in more than one scene of 'Macbeth,' and many others.

Mr. Walters himself presented in 1879 a long series of brilliant water-colour drawings, by James Warren Child, representing Charles James Mathews in various characters from 1835 to 1845. They are a striking tribute to the actor's vivacity and versatility.

Coming to modern times, we note the genial presence of J. L. Toole, rendered by the Hon. John Collier. Under this picture we saw the actor himself sitting in what must have been one of his last visits to the Club, sadly shrunken, alas! but still full of humour, slyly whispering, indeed, to a dramatic critic who was struggling indefatigably to make himself intelligible in French, "Ici on parle français!" All the modern portraits yield, however, in grace and distinction to Millais's beautiful picture of Henry Irving presented by the artist in 1886. Millais himself, the best of good fellows, was a popular member of the Club, which is by no means confined to actors. Thackeray's connexion with the "little G.," not then at the present clubhouse, is commemorated by the efforts of Sir John Gilbert, Maclise, and Samuel Lawrence.

Mr. Walters has supplied brief, but decidedly piquant biographical notes, which add much to the interest of the record, and he frequently refers readers to the best sources of criticism, some of them little read to-day. He has clearly a wide knowledge of all that concerns the stage, and makes his way skilfully through the maze of fact and fiction which surrounds it. He supplies both an index and cross-references, and with a little revision and addition of dates and figures the 'Catalogue' will become a model of its kind. Corrections should be easy now that the whole has been

put into print, and many will express their gratification at the results of a labour of love which has long been eagerly expected.

A new section on the statues, busts, &c., in possession of the Club would be welcome. The celebrated D'Avenant bust of Shakspeare—a florid but spirited affair, possibly the work of Roubillac—has an interesting history, and the statuette by Edgar Boehm of Thackeray is considered one of the best likenesses of him extant.

The value of the 'Catalogue' is such that we expect to see it reissued in regular form by a publisher, and provided with the permanent binding which it deserves. It would be a step towards that publication of the private collections of this country which has often been talked of, and is slowly, but surely, coming to achievement. We have, of course, our National Portrait Gallery in these days, but we are still hampered by the constant reproduction of much that is inferior and unauthorized, which is due mainly to ignorance of the best pictures, where they are not in public collections.

"THE LAMB SHAKESPEARE FOR THE YOUNG" (Chatto & Windus)—a new series, of which *The Tempest*, *As You Like It* and *A Midsummer Night's Dream* form the first instalment—is not only, as its name suggests, an attempt, somewhat on the lines of the Lamb's 'Tales from Shakspeare,' to put before children a clear conception of the story of each play, but also to insert, each in its proper place, within a setting of prose, such passages of the poetry as it is advisable for them to become familiar with early in life. The plan seems to us a good one, and the little books, attractively bound and printed, and further adorned with illustrations—suitable, if of varying merit—should be of considerable service educationally. An excellent feature is the inclusion—at the end of each play—of certain of its best-known songs, to the settings by Purcell, Arne, and others, arranged by Mr. T. Maskell Hardy.

#### SHAKSPEARE IN STRATFORD: A NEW REFERENCE.

Shakspeare's Birthplace.

An interesting Shakspearian discovery has recently been made at Edgar Tower, Worcester, by the Rev. James Harvey Bloom, in an inventory of the goods of one Robert Johnson of Stratford-upon-Avon, "yeoman," dated October 5th, 1611. It is headed "An Inventorie of all and singulare the goodes, cattels, and chattels, movable and vnmovable, of Robert Johnson, late of Stretford vpon Avon in the countie of war: deceased: priced by these Maisters of the said Towne, whose names are subscribed. Octob. 5<sup>th</sup> An<sup>o</sup> D<sup>ni</sup> 1611," and is signed as follows:—

signum	Henry A Wilson.	William Wvatt.
		John Wolmore.
signum	Thomas X Barber.	Alexander Aspinall.

The passage I refer to is "A lease of a barne that he holdeth of M<sup>r</sup> Shaxper, xx."

It may be recalled that on September 8th, 1601, Mr. John Shakspeare was carried to his grave, whereupon, subject to the widow's dower, the poet, as his heir, became owner of the Birthplace property, which included the barn above mentioned.

With regard to the situation of the barn, it undoubtedly stood at the back of the western portion of John Shakspeare's property which he bought of Edmund and Emma Hall in 1575; but as no barn is mentioned in the fine connected with the conveyance, it is certain "no barn existed

there at the time, for its non-mention would have been a fatal omission, although had a barn been mentioned it would be no proof of one existing."

The whole of the Shakspeare property in Henley Street ran back to the common guild pits or waste of the manor, through which the king's highway and coach road to London passed, and it is probable that John Shakspeare erected the barn, soon after the above purchase, upon part of the waste at the north-west corner of his property. This conclusion is clearly suggested by the will of Dame Elizabeth Barnard, which devises to Thomas Hart

"all that my other messuage or inne situate in Stratford-upon-Avon aforesaid, commonly called the Maydenhead, with the appurtenances and the next house thereunto adjoining, with the barne belonging to the same, now or late in the occupation of Michell Johnson"; and also by leases, in one of which it is described as

"situate on the backside of the said tenements in a place called the Guild pitta, and adjoining to the back gates belonging to the Swan Inn."

This inn adjoined the western portion of John Shakspeare's property, and belonged to one George Badger; and adjoining to the western side of Badger's inn stood the White Lion Inn, the property of Robert Johnson, he having purchased it from John Ichivar in 1591, and evidently afterwards procured a lease of the barn from the poet.

Johnson's family became influential in Stratford, and for nearly a century was intimately connected with the poet and his family and the Harts. Robert is frequently mentioned in the records of Stratford as a leaseholder of Corporation property and as a licensed innholder. In 1607 he was presented "for sellinge of beare, hay, and provinder contrary to the statutt, and for bakinge of bread in his howse contrary to the statutt." In 1610 the Council Book records that

"Mr. Parsons and Mr. Julius Shawe weare sente to Roberte Jhonsons to demand the Six pounds thirteen shillings iiijd. fine for his lease in Henlie Lane.....which he vtterlie refused to do: with very vile wordes and behaviour."

It will be noticed that the inventory was priced by the "Maisters of the said Towne," Henry Wilson, Thomas Barber, William Wyatt, and Alexander Aspinall were Aldermen, and John Wolmore a Capital Burgess. The inventory is in the handwriting of Alexander Aspinall, who held the office of master of the Free Grammar School of Stratford from 1582 until his decease in February, 1623/4.

I may add that in 1730 the barn was either non-existent, or had been alienated by the Hart family. RICHARD SAVAGE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—R. N. B.—N. P.—N. M.—M. E. R.—W. E. B.—Received.

A. E. D. (U. S.)—Against our rules.

J. K. L.—Many thanks.

WE cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

#### INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

	PAGE
AUTHORS' AGENTS .. .. .	226
BAGSTER & SONS .. .. .	226
BELL & SONS .. .. .	226
BLACKWOOD & SONS .. .. .	251
BUSINESS FOR DISPOSAL .. .. .	226
CATALOGUES .. .. .	226
CONSTABLE & CO. .. .. .	227
COVE .. .. .	226
EDUCATIONAL .. .. .	226
HARPER & BROS. .. .. .	226, 228
HURST & BLACKETT .. .. .	226
MACMILLAN & CO. .. .. .	226
MAGAZINES, &c. .. .. .	226
METHUEN & CO. .. .. .	226
MISCELLANEOUS .. .. .	226
PRINTERS .. .. .	226
PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS .. .. .	226
SALES BY AUCTION .. .. .	226
SITUATIONS VACANT .. .. .	226
SITUATIONS WANTED .. .. .	226
SMITH, ELDER & CO. .. .. .	252
TYPE-WRITERS, &c. .. .. .	226



# BLACKWOODS' BOOKS.

## BLACKWOOD

FOR SEPTEMBER CONTAINS

The Hop Garden: a Modern Georgic in Two Cantos. By WILLIAM JOHN COURTHOPE.  
Sport and the Territorials. By "SYNTAGMATARCH."

Life in Northern Nigeria. By VAGRANT.

The Labour Member's Experiment. By ULMUS.

Concerning English Avenues. By Dr. J. NISBET.

The New June.—17-23. By HENRY NEWBOLT.

An Extinct Race—The Bretteurs. By WALTER HERRIES POLLOCK.

More Leaves from the Diary of a Country Cricketer.—V.

A Criminal Case. By LYDIA MILLER MACKAY.

Musings without Method:—Autumnal Congresses—A Free Trade Picnic—  
The Bellicose Apostle of Peace—The Indiscretion of Mr. Lloyd-  
George—The Problem of the Road—The Highways of the Sixteenth  
Century—The Glory of the Mail-Coaches—The Road and the Motor-  
Car—A Theatrical Manager.

Persia in Decay.

The Writing on the Wall.

JUST PUBLISHED.

## A SHORT HISTORY OF THE BLACK WATCH, 1725-1907.

To which is added an Account of the Second Battalion in the South African War, 1899-1902.  
5s. net.

## MR. CHARLES WHIBLEY'S AMERICAN SKETCHES.

6s.  
"These brilliantly written impressions are the product of a mind which perceives with equal  
vividness the good and evil sides of what it contemplates."—*Glasgow Herald*.

## PROFESSOR DAVID MASSON'S MEMORIES of LONDON in the FORTIES.

3s. 6d. net.

"One of the most delightful of recent anecdotal volumes."—*Daily News*.  
"It is a very pleasant beauty book.....so pleasant, indeed, that we cannot help wishing the volume was  
three or four times as large as it is."—*Daily Telegraph*. "A charming book."—*Dundee Advertiser*.

## HECTOR MACPHERSON, JUNR.'S THROUGH THE DEPTHS OF SPACE.

2s. net.

This book is a primer of Astronomy, and, as the *Daily Chronicle* says, "it is written in plain and  
simple language, and gives a comprehensive idea of the universe."

## POEMS. By Dulcibella Ethel Grey.

With a Prefatory Note by H. CHOLMONDELEY PENNELL.

Beautifully bound in half-vellum, 7s. 6d. net, and full vellum, 12s. 6d. net.

"Of considerable beauty and colour, and full of a tender sentiment."—*Yorkshire Evening Post*.

"Always fresh and unstrained."—*Saturday Review*.

"Uniformly successful, accomplished, and pleasing."—*Scotsman*.

In SEPTEMBER: LIFE AND LETTERS OF HANNAH E. PIPE,  
by ANNA M. STODDART.

## FICTION.

ON SEPT. 7

MESSRS. BLACKWOOD WILL PUBLISH

## THE HERITAGE.

BY

SYDNEY C. GRIER,

Author of

'THE HEIR,'

'THE WARDEN OF THE MARCHES,'

&c.

&c.

THE BEST 6/- NOVELS.

## THE GREAT AMULET.

BY

M. DIVER,

Author of 'Captain Desmond, V.C.'

"A sweet, wholesome story, full of tender  
sentiment, inspiring culture, and of steadfast faith  
in the value and nobility of high character."  
*Glasgow Herald*.

NOTE.—The 1/- net Edition  
of this Author's **CAPTAIN  
DESMOND**, with illustrated  
wrapper, is now ready.

## THE RED NEIGHBOUR.

BY

W. J. ECCOTT,

Author of 'His Indolence of Arras,' 'Fortune's  
Castaway,' 'The Hearth of Hutton.'

"We are taken by surprise.....It infects us  
with its delightful, irresponsible spirit, and we are  
well content."—*Times*.

## RICHARD LANGHORNE.

BY

ELLIS ASHMEAD-BARTLETT.

"Holds the reader's interest from the first page  
to the last."—*Scotsman*.

"A charming narrative.....the story is told  
with much humour and is very pleasant reading."  
*Academy*.

"A powerful and convincing romance."  
*Evening Citizen*.

WM. BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

SMITH, ELDER & CO'S PUBLICATIONS.  
NEW NOVEL BY MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

ON SEPTEMBER 17, AT ALL LIBRARIES AND BOOKSELLERS'. CROWN 8VO, 6s.

# Diana Mallory.

By Mrs. HUMPHRY WARD,

AUTHOR OF 'ROBERT ELSMERE,' 'LADY ROSE'S DAUGHTER,' 'THE MARRIAGE OF WILLIAM ASHE,' 'DAVID GRIEVE,' &c.

NEW NOVEL BY  
AGNES AND EGERTON CASTLE.

On SEPTEMBER 10.

Crown 8vo, 6s.

## Wroth.

By AGNES AND EGERTON CASTLE,  
Authors of 'Rose of the World,' 'If Youth But Knew,' 'French Nan,' &c.

### THE CRADLE OF THE DEEP.

An Account of a Voyage to the West Indies.

By Sir FREDERICK TREVES, Bart.

THIRD IMPRESSION IN THE PRESS.

With a Coloured Frontispiece, 40 pages of Half-Tone Illustrations, and 4 Sketch Maps, 12s. net.

*Daily Graphic*.—"One of the most beautiful and interesting books of travel ever written."

### ISLANDS OF THE VALE.

By ELEANOR G. HAYDEN.

With Illustrations by J. M. MACINTOSH, R.B.A. Small demy 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

*Field*.—"Readers who are already possessed of the idea that a life in the country has much to commend it, will have that idea strengthened by what Miss Hayden has written."

### MR. GLADSTONE AT OXFORD, 1890.

By C. R. L. F. With Illustrations, 2s. 6d. net.

*Times*.—"All Gladstonians, especially the non-political ones, will welcome this glimpse of a fraction of the great man."

### ESSAYS ON SHAKESPEARE AND HIS WORKS.

Edited from the MSS. and Notes of a Deceased Relative by Sir SPENSER ST. JOHN, G.C.M.G., of H.M.'s Diplomatic Service (retired). Small demy 8vo, 9s. net.

### A HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS.

By Prof. J. H. BREASTED, Ph.D.,

Ancient Professor of Semitic Languages and Egyptology in the University of Chicago.

Crown 8vo, 6s.

[Just published.

\*.\* Completing the "Historical Series for Bible Students."

### ONE CITY AND MANY MEN.

By Sir ALGERNON WEST, G.C.B. Crown 8vo, 6s. net.

THIRD IMPRESSION IN THE PRESS.

*Punch*.—"A book of unflinching interest; memories of olden times set forth in pleasant chatty form, by one who has discovered the secret of perennial youth."

### WORKS BY FRANK T. BULLEN, F.R.G.S.

#### BACK TO SUNNY SEAS.

Crown 8vo, 6s.

#### DEEP SEA PLUNDERINGS.

Third Impression. Crown 8vo, 6s.

#### THE MEN OF THE MERCHANT SERVICE.

Second Impression. 7s. 6d.

#### SEA WRACK.

Second Impression. Crown 8vo, 6s.

#### THE CRUISE OF THE 'CACHALOT.'

Twelfth Impression. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

#### THE LOG OF A SEA WAIF.

Fifth Impression. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

NEW VOLUME BY THE AUTHOR OF  
'DEEDS THAT WON THE EMPIRE.'

JUST PUBLISHED.

Crown 8vo, 6s.

## A Pawn in the Game.

By W. H. FITCHETT, B.A. LL.D.

\*.\* A true historical novel dealing with Napoleon and the Expedition to Egypt.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR. Crown 8vo, 6s. each volume.

#### THE COMMANDER OF THE 'HIRONDELLE.'

NELSON AND HIS CAPTAINS.

Third Impression.

#### THE TALE OF THE GREAT MUTINY.

Seventh Impression.

#### HOW ENGLAND SAVED EUROPE.

In 4 vols. Second Impression.

#### FIGHTS FOR THE FLAG.

Fifth Edition.

#### DEEDS THAT WON THE EMPIRE.

Twenty-third Edition.

#### WELLINGTON'S MEN: some Soldier Autobiographies.

WESLEY AND HIS CENTURY.

Second Impression. 6s. net.

### WORKS BY A. CONAN DOYLE.

#### THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR. Crown 8vo, 5s.

SIR NIGEL. THIRD IMPRESSION. Crown 8vo, 6s.

#### SONGS OF ACTION. Crown 8vo, 5s.

CROWN 8VO, 3s. 6d. EACH.

#### THE TRAGEDY OF THE 'KOROSKO.'

UNCLE BERNAC: a Memory of the Empire.

#### RODNEY STONE.

#### THE WHITE COMPANY.

THE GREEN FLAG, and other Stories of War and Sport.

#### THE ADVENTURES OF GERARD.

#### THE RETURN OF SHERLOCK HOLMES.

#### THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES.

#### THE ADVENTURES OF SHERLOCK HOLMES.

#### THE EXPLOITS OF BRIGADIER GERARD.

#### THE SIGN OF FOUR.

#### THE MEMOIRS OF SHERLOCK HOLMES.

### WORKS BY ARTHUR C. BENSON.

#### THE ALTAR FIRE.

Second Impression. 7s. 6d. net.

#### THE UPTON LETTERS.

Twelfth Impression. 7s. 6d. net.

#### BESIDE STILL WATERS.

Second Impression. 7s. 6d. net.

#### FROM A COLLEGE WINDOW.

Twelfth Impression. 7s. 6d. net.

# RE-ISSUE OF THE Dictionary of National Biography.

Edited by LESLIE STEPHEN and SIDNEY LEE.

## IN TWENTY-TWO VOLUMES.

Cloth, gilt top, 15s. net each; or in half-morocco, marbled edges, 21s. net each.

VOLUMES I.-VI. NOW READY. VOL. VII. (FINCH-GLOUCESTER) READY SEPTEMBER 10.

The *Athenæum*, of March 28, in reviewing the first volume of the Re-issue said:—"The series has long been appreciated by every scholar who has had anything to do with the history or biography of his own country. The popular writer appears learned by its means, and the expert differs from its results and verdicts with trepidation. It is a monument of wonderful organization and scholarly restraint, and its mere existence in this age of hasty and ill-considered compilation is an encouragement to the 'honourable minority' who do not scamp their work, and know what real research and criticism are."

Prospectus and Specimen Pages post free on application.

London: SMITH, ELDER & CO. 15, Waterloo Place, S.W.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "THE EDITOR"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "THE PUBLISHERS"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. Published Weekly by JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS at Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C., and Printed by J. EDWARD FRANCIS, Athenæum Press, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. Agents for Scotland Messrs. BELL & BRADFUTE and Mr. JOHN MENZIES, Edinburgh.—Saturday, August 29, 1908.